New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.....NO. 1166. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

THE K. N.S IN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

NO RESULTS YET.

The Missouri Compromise Reaffirmed—The South Caving.

Harmony yet Ahead.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 12.

The excitement both outside and inside the Convention is increasing. The entire day has been spent in hearing modifications of the Committee's resolutions on the subject of Slavery,—and, judging from the change of sentiment on the part of some of the ultra Southern delegates, I believe you may with safety consider the report submitted on Monday as dead. It was not brought to a vote during the day's session.

To-night a proposition will emanate from the South which will meet, it is thought, the views of a large majority of delegates from both North and South. In substance it will be as follows:

1. That hereafter no territory north of 36° 30' shall be admitted as a Slave State.

2. That all territory south of 36° 30' may be admitted either with or without Slavery, as its people choose.

This is a reestablishment of the Missouri Compromise in a new form, and it is said to meet the approval of Senator Wilson and those who work with him.

Again, the South will not insist upon an endorsement of the Fugitive Slave Law—the Northern men having expressed their determination to *stand*, and appearances now are that all parties will harmonize upon an expression of adherence to the Constitution.

It is reported that during the day Barker of New-York made a *strong* Pro-Slavery speech in support of the platform of the majority of the Committee. This report I am authorized to say does injustice to Mr. Barker. He does not support that platform, but goes with Pennsylvania and the great body of the North.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday June 12.

The reports which prevailed this afternoon, that a portion of the members of the Convention had seceded, and that there was a prospect of the Convention breaking up in a row, are entirely false. The Slavery debate was not resumed, the Convention being engaged in discussing the Naturalization Laws—pending which the Platform Committee made their final report, which was laid upon the table, and it will not probably be taken up again until the Naturalization question is settled. The Convention is holding a session this evening.

Denial of the President going to Canada—Letter Carriers across the Atlantic.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 12.

The statement of a paper at St. Catharines, C. W., which has been copied into sundry papers in the United States, that notice had been received to prepare rooms there for President Pierce and family in July, has not a syllable of truth in it.

The Post-Office Department having had its attention [illegible] carry letters across the ocean at postage rates less than those established by law; it may be of interest to correspondents to learn that the subject is under investigation by the proper authorities of this Government. The principal with regard to the former land mail private expresses, in this country, will probably be made to apply to independent ocean mail carriers; and letters thus sent be detained.

It may also be stated that though the reduced postage proposed by the said vessels seems to be less, it will in consideration of a charge on the other side of the ocean amount to more than the rates established by our laws.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 12.

Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, has returned from his trip to Canada.

Land warrants sold to-day at $1 08@$1 10 per acre.

Information has been received here of the sinking of the steamer *Australia*, loaded with government stores for the Sioux Expedition, in the Missouri river.

Reported Capture of a Bark Belonging to the Kinney Expedition.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 12.

The *Star* says intelligence has been received of a Revenue Cutter taking into Mobile a bark belonging to the Kinney Expedition, loaded with ammunition. It also asserts that if Col. Kinney succeeds in reaching Nicaragua the Government is prepared to take care of him there.

New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, June 12.

At a caucus last night the Senate reconsidered the vote assigning to-day for the election of United States Senators, thus allowing the House to take the initiative in the election. It is confidently stated that leading members of both branches have united on James Bell for the long term, and John P. Hale for the short term.

CONCORD, Tuesday, June 12—6½ P. M.

The Americans in caucus are having a very exciting time. Paul R. George addressed the meeting, denouncing the grasping proclivities of the Free-Soilers, and remonstrating against the nomination of John P. Hale to the Senate. He made no objection to James Bell, but contended that the election of Hale would prove the destruction of the American party in New-Hampshire and in the nation. Six thousand Democrats were within the State, he said, in opposition to Hale and Abolitionism, and in favor of Americanism.

Joel Eastman is now addressing the caucus.

There is no prospect of a vote being taken before midnight.

Democratic Caucus Nominations for United States Senators in New-Hampshire, &c.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, June 12.

The Democrats in caucus to-night nominated John S. Wells and Harry Hibbard for United States Senators, and the candidates of last year for Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Printer.

The Propeller Caledonia Ashore—Hopes of Saving Her.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, June 12.

The propeller *Caledonia*, Capt. Scudder, from Portland for New-York, with a cargo of molasses, sugar, and heading, went ashore on Point Judith on Monday morning, at high water, a thick fog prevailing at the time. The molasses on deck was stove and thrown overboard. At about 8 o'clock this morning she was lying in a very bad position, with her head on among the rocks. It was thought if the weather continued favorable she might be got off, though she is in a very critical condition. The *Caledonia* is a first class vessel of about 500 tons burden.

We learn from Newport, that forty hogsheads molasses, one hundred barrels sugar, and 25,000 feet of heading were thrown overboard from the propeller, but she still remained ashore this afternoon. She is still tight and hopes are entertained that she will be got off at next high water.

Railroad Cars off the Track—The Case of Arrison—The Ohio River—The Weather—Crops, &c.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 12.

The passenger cars on the Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad ran off the track to-day near Lawrenceburg. The locomotive and baggage car were badly smashed, but fortunately, nobody was seriously injured.

It is understood that the Grand Jury will find a new bill of indictment against Arrison.

The River continues to rise at this point, and is now twenty-five feet above low water mark.

The weather is cool and showery, and the prospects of the crops continue fine.

Later from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 12.

The steamer *Orizaba* has arrived at this port, and brings dates from Mexico to the 2d inst.

Santa Anna had taken possession of Zamora, the insurrectionists leaving on his approach. The fugitives were, however, pursued, routed, and two thousand taken prisoners.

Santa Anna returned to Morelia on the 21st of May, and left on the 22d for Aria, where Comonfort was posted with 2,500 men.

Several smaller bands of the revolutionists had also been routed by the Government troops.

The Crops in the South.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, June 9.

We have been favored of late with much-needed rain storms, from which the growing crops are deriving much benefit. The accounts generally in this region are very favorable both for cotton and grain.

Later from Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 12.

By the arrival of the steamship *Empire City* we have dates from Havana to the 9th inst. The news brought by her, however, is unimportant.

Statement of Mayor Dow in Regard to the Portland Troubles.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 12.

Neal Dow has made a long official statement to the City Council of Portland, giving a detailed history of the late riot. He asserts that but for the action of the military the Liquor Agency would have been set on fire and the City Hall destroyed. The Board of Aldermen endorses the Mayor's statement.

Negotiation of a Note in Favor of Page & Bacon at St. Louis Restrained.

Aaron H. Hackney, one of the Justices of the St. Louis County Court, telegraphed to a leading house in this City yesterday as follows:

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 12.

Proceedings are now being instituted by the City and County of St. Louis to restrain the negotiation of a note in favor of Page & Bacon for the sum of $1,158,865, dated June 5, 1855, payable five days after date, purporting to be executed by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, and to be secured by their deed of trust. The legality and validity of these instruments are denied.

Collision Between a Propeller and a Schooner.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, June 12.

At 3 o'clock this morning, off Black River, the propeller *Delaware* ran into the schooner *E. M. Lyon*, laden with coal, and injured her to such an extent that she sunk in twenty minutes in seventy feet of water. The crew were saved. The propeller saw the vessel's light and mistook it for Cleveland. The schooner was insured for $3,200.

Fire at Hillsdale, Michigan.

CLEVELAND, O., Tuesday, June 12.

A destructive fire was raging at Hillsdale, Mich. last night. The whole town appeared to be burning up. The telegraph office was in danger there at one time, and it was feared that communication would be interrupted.

Suicide by an Express Messenger.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Tuesday, June 12.

J. A. Balcom, Messenger of Earle's Boston and Providence Express, shot himself dead this morning in a stable at this place.

Arrival of the U. S. Steamer Princeton, &c.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 12.

The United States steamer *Princeton* arrived in Hampton Roads yesterday. She left Havana on the 6th inst., but brings no news of interest.

The Southern mail, as late as due, has been received.

Arrival of the Southerner at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, June 9.

The United States mail steamship *Southerner*, Captain Thomas Ewen, from New-York, arrived here at 4 o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

THE TURF FOR 1855.

Trotting at the Centerville Course, L. I.

The trotting season on the Long Island Turf still continues with good success, and the horses matched thus far have been far superior to those brought before the public last year. With such celebrated animals as *Pet*, *Hero*, *Lantern*, *Flora Temple*, and other full-blooded horses, which have appeared at the Union and Centerville Courses this Spring, the turfmen seem disposed to patronize the sport.

Yesterday afternoon another closely contested trotting match came off over the Centerville Course, L. I., between the bay gelding *Lantern* and the gray horse *Maguire*. The former was reined by Mr. George Spicer and the latter by Hiram Woodruff, Esq. The pole was won by the gray, and while they were exercising, *Lantern* was the favorite at two to one. They had a fine start, *Maguire* led to the half mile pole, and when turning the home stretch he made a bad break-up and *Lantern* beat him out; making the heat in two minutes and thirty-five seconds.

On the next heat *Maguire* obtained the pole before passing the "quarter," but he broke again, and when approaching the half mile pole, *Lantern* passed and won the heat in 2 minutes and 38 seconds.

On the third heat they had a fair start, with both "neck and neck," but *Maguire* renewed his old practice, and *Lantern* won the heat and race with perfect ease. The time in which this mile was performed was 2 minutes and 36 seconds.

A great race is announced to come off at the Union Course this afternoon, for a stake of $4,000. The horses entered for the contest are *Hero*, by Mr. Spicer, and *Pocahontas*, by J. McMann. They are to go to wagons, with vehicles and drivers weighing 265 pounds. This match has long been looked for by the sporting world, and will attract considerable attention.

Erie Railroad Accident.

Yesterday the Cincinnati train when near Stratsburg, on the Erie Railroad, Orange County, ran off the track down an embankment, and the oilman and a lady named Timlow (sister to Rev. Mr. Timlow at Goshen) were seriously injured. The oilman, whose name is James Nelis, had his arm broken and was otherwise injured, though it is hoped not fatally. The lady is very seriously hurt; it is feared fatally.

☞ The fountain in the Park was in full play yesterday for the first time this season.

NEW-YORK CITY.

ALDERMAN BRIGGS.

THE TIMES LIBEL CASE.

On Monday afternoon Alderman John H. Briggs, of the Thirteenth Ward, appeared before Justice Wood at the Third District Police Court, and complained to the Magistrate against Messrs. Raymond, Harper & Co., of the New-York Daily Times—charging them with having published in that journal a series of articles reflecting on his official capacity. But in particular he complains of an article printed and published on the 6th inst., libelous in its character, and having a tendency to degrade him in the estimation of his fellow-citizens. He therefore insisted that the above named parties should be arrested and held to answer.

The Magistrate accordingly issued his warrant for the arrest of the defendants, and placed it in the hands of officer Jardon, of that Court, for execution.

On Tuesday Mr. Fletcher Harper, Jr., appeared before the Justice. Mr. Benjamin V. Abbott acting as Mr. Harper's counsel, demanded a copy of the complaint. The Justice produced the original, of which the following is a copy:

AFFIDAVIT OF JOHN H. BRIGGS.

Police Court, Third District, Essex-street.—*State of New-York, City and County of New-York*, ss.—John H. Briggs, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is the Alderman of the Thirteenth Ward; that for some time past there has been published in the New-York Daily Times, edited by Henry J. Raymond, and Fletcher Harper, Jr. & Co., articles reflecting on the character of deponent in his official capacity; that as a copy of the above paper, which is attached, published the 6th inst., is a lengthy article which is libelous to deponent's character, and tending to degrade deponent in the estimation of deponent's fellow citizens. Deponent therefore charges said Raymond, Harper & Co. with uttering and publishing a gross and wicked libel, and prays that they may be arrested and dealt with as the law directs. John H. Briggs.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of June, 1855.

[*Endorsed.*]

Police Court, Third District.—The People, &c., on the complaint of John H. Briggs vs. Henry J. Raymond and Fletcher Harper, Jr.—Dated June 11, 1855. Wood, Magistrate, Jardon, Officer.

In the Times of June 6, are two articles concerning Alderman Briggs, one over a column in length, the other about a third of a column. The former is a report of the attack of Mr. O'Keefe upon Alderman Briggs; the latter consisted of editorial remarks thereon. Mr. Abbott insisted that as the complaint referred to the "*lengthy*" article, it must be supposed to refer to the one which was longest, which was plainly not libelous. The Justice concurred in the proposition, that the longest article of the two would clearly not support any such complaint, but was of opinion that the article referred to in the affidavit was the shorter one, which reads as follows:

From the Daily Times of June 6.

AN ALDERMANIC NUISANCE.

The Alderman of the Thirteenth Ward is becoming an intolerable nuisance. He does little more than prevent the legitimate business of the Board from being transacted, and there should be some steps taken by the other members to put an end to his *misconduct*. While there are so many matters demanding the instant attention of the [illegible], the eccentricities and personalities of Alderman Briggs cease to be amusing; his jokes cost us too dearly, and the public may remind him of the boys and the frogs. He may enjoy the notoriety he is gaining and may take pleasure in being laughed at—like *Mawworm*, he may love to be persecuted—and we would have no desire to interfere with his enjoyments if they were indulged in at his own expense; but it is too bad that the public should be made to suffer for his buffooneries. The public business is continually interrupted by Alderman Briggs, and his constituents of the Thirteenth Ward should require him to behave himself in a more becoming manner, or else resign his place. He was not elected to perform the duty to which he has devoted himself since he went into the Board, and he would do well, for the sake of the party he represents, to attempt to redeem his character—if it be not already past redemption—by showing himself a little more zealous in attending to his legitimate duties, and a little less desirous of exciting public ridicule against him. Let him, if he wishes to plant a thorn in the sides of his political enemies, and do something which will serve as an apology for his party in sending him to the Board of Aldermen, look into the real abuses of the Departments, the misconduct of officials, and the neglect of duty on the part of his fellow members, and not waste his powder in blowing up small office holders in whom the public take no interest, even though there may be a dozen or two of the same name and the same family in the City Government. Office holding is apt to run in families in this country as well as in England and France, and we see no particular objection to a dozen or two of offices being held by the O'Keefes, provided they are in other respects competent. Let Alderman Briggs confine himself to the nativity of the Chief of Police, and when that important matter shall be satisfactorily disposed of, there will be time enough for him to attack the O'Keefes.

This the Justice thought was sufficient to require Mr. Harper to be held to bail, and the defendant having waived examination, some desultory conversation took place concerning the amount of bail, which was finally fixed at $500, and Mr. Harper was discharged upon his own recognizances in that amount.

The Kinney Expedition—Law and Resistance Force not Altogether given up.

The consequences of the frustration of the Kinney project are beginning to show themselves. Captain Graham, the owner, loses over $50,000 from expenses in fitting his steamer out and subsequent delay to which he has been subjected. The backers of the Colonel, it is said, are about instituting legal proceedings against him for damages for not fulfilling the contract by sailing as per agreement on the 8th of April last. The amount of alleged damages has not yet transpired, though doubtless it will be placed at a good round figure. Captain Graham, on the other hand, we learn, trusts to indemnification by seeking redress from the Government. Good news this for lawyers.

Meanwhile, the steamer lies at her dock, foot of Eighth-street, with no addition or diminution having taken place in her crew or appurtenances since the withdrawal, on Friday last, of the besieging vessels that had been on guard. The two United States Marshal's officers have also been allowed to suspend their nocturnal watching. Thus all immediate espionage has been removed. It is said to be a fact, that all the guns that protect New-York Harbor are loaded, and properly manned and pointed, with commands to give the *United States* a *warm reception* should she attempt egress from the City.

P. S.—We are not yet definitely informed where Col. Kinney is.

Not Very Bad.

Seldom, now-a-days, is more than one of the freight cars of the Harlem Railroad thrown off the track at a time in Centre-street. When it does happen it is generally toward midnight, so that the detention of the short cars does not exceed an hour or so. Passengers are not thus very seriously incommoded, as *if* they will walk up Centre to Grand, and up Grand to Bowery, they can generally get a Third-avenue car without waiting for more than ten or fifteen minutes. Nor does the Company suffer much by these detentions, the conductor generally being sharp enough to collect fares before reaching the dangerous pass.

A Greater than the Baby Show.

We hear of a curious project on foot, in which the public may bet its life that a late President of the Crystal Palace Company has a hand, to wit: That several gentlemen have associated together and subscribed $100,000 to be expended in getting together a "Congress of Nations," composed of living specimens, male and female, of every nation upon the habitable globe, all in their native costumes—provided they have any. Great care will be used in selecting the finest specimens, and when convenient, preference will be given to such persons as play upon some instrument of music or possess other peculiar attractions. (No connection with Jullien's company.) The Congress of Nations will necessarily include samples from all the tribes of Indians in the world, Japanese, Esquimaux, Laplanders, Persians, Circassians, Turks, Arabs, Hottentots, Bushmen, Kaffirs, as well as Irishmen, Aldermen, Know-Nothings and men of leisure. We prophesy great success to the project if it works well. We would suggest that Lieut. Porter, who has charge of the Camel Expedition, be instructed to forward the matter while looking up his army of meek and patient beasts of burden.

Fires.

At 1¼ o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the attic of the building No. 370 Grand-street, occupied by a Mr. Simshan, cigar-maker. The flames also communicated to the upper portions of Nos. 372, occupied by J. McNeil, confectioner, 368, occupied by Adin Holbrook as a paint store, 366, occupied by H. Cohen, clothier, and 368½, by a Mr. Bodenheimer, dealer in boots and shoes. The loss amounted to about $4,000, which is nearly covered by insurance.... The slaughter-house destroyed by fire at 11½ o'clock on Monday night, was situated in the rear of No. 423 Second avenue, and was owned and occupied in part by Romeo Thompson and S. Valentine. Two horses belonging to Mr. Thompson were also consumed.

The alarm of fire for the Sixth District, about 6 P. M., yesterday, was caused by the burning of a chimney in Houston-street, near the East River.

The alarm for the Fourth District, at 11 o'clock last night, was occasioned by a small fire in a building at the corner of Grand and Laurens streets.

Sham Duels.

There is quite a mania for dueling reports just now. The initials of some cook or hod-carrier who do not read the papers (hence the safety of using their names,) a liberal use of the dash, and a lot of loose writing about the rules of the "duello," make the most readable items now-a-days. The policeman is generally represented as coming in to spoil the sport, but the policeman's name is not generally given. Moreover, no accounts are returned next day to the Chief of any such affair. We note this to comfort those distressed citizens who may go into melancholies lest the unpunished Shakspearean Clubists should infect the City with a fondness for laming each other for life with pistols and coffee for two.

A Foundling.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fine male infant, apparently not more than two day's old, was left on the stoop of a house in Mercer-street. The little fellow was comfortably provided with a supply of infantine gear, and from appearances, came from parties well able, if willing, to take good care of him. The child has fallen into good hands, and has been placed with a suitable nurse, Mrs Barrett, who occupied the house, expressing a determination to rear the little foundling. He will, in after-times, probably rejoice in the sobriquet of "Mercer Barrett," commemorative at once of an incident of the street he was deposited in and the name of his benevolent benefactor.

Robbery.

A man named Reynolds, at present residing in Jersey City, was robbed, at 11 o'clock last night, of $125 in cash, besides papers of value, by a cyprian, with whom he formed an acquaintance in Broadway a short time previous.

Which Law Shall the Census Marshal Obey?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In Mr. Leavenworth's communication to Census Marshals, in to-day's Times, he says that when a foreigner is naturalized, his wife remains alien. It were well if he had informed us of this fact before, as, in taking the census in my district, I have acted according *to the law*—for, by act of Congress, approved Feb. 10, 1854, it is declared (section 2) "that any woman who might lawfully be naturalized under the existing laws, married, or who shall be married to a citizen of the United States, shall be deemed and taken to be a citizen." As this law differs from the directions of Mr. L., I would like to know which to obey.

June 12, 1855. E. ROBINSON, Jr.

☞ Our Sheriff has seized, they say, under process of law, probably for debt, a valuable gold snuff box, mounted with brilliants, which was recently sent by Emperor Louis Napoleon to a gentleman of this City. The Emperor's cipher and imperial crown are upon the cover of the box. The gentleman to whom the box was sent has never seen it, owing to the Sheriff's vigilance. This present is to be sold at auction by order of the Sheriff, at the City Hall.

☞ The Boston *Atlas* announces that the Massachusetts Senate of 1854, with its officers, including Sergeant-at-arms, will make a trip to this City to-day, on the new steamer *Metropolis*, by invitation of Richard Borden, Esq., President of the Fall River steamboat line.

Extensive Robbery by a Servant Girl.

Information was received last night, at a very late hour, of an extensive system of robbery, which has been carried on within the last two days by a servant girl. It appears that Mrs. Allen, of No. 11 Clemente-place, has within that time missed large quantities of household goods, consisting of a silk dress, a plaid woolen dress, twenty pillows, several sets of pillow-cases, one piece of muslin, uncut, half a dozen silver spoons marked A. C. A., a set of plated spoons, and forks, sheets, one pair blankets, a piece of sheeting, not made up, several yards of black silk lace, with a large number of other articles. The complainant was at a loss to account for her losses; but on taxing her servant girl with her loss, she noticed her agitation, and shortly after missed her society entirely, while absent in search of the "authorities that be." There is now every reason to believe, that she made good her retreat to the "City of Brotherly love." The name of the girl is Margaret Nolan, a girl but lately been taken into the employ of Mrs. Allen.

Price of Real Estate.

A large sale of real estate was held at the Merchants' Exchange yesterday, which brought pretty high prices. Among the property disposed of by E. H. Ludlow, auctioneer, was the brick store No. 15 William-street, the lot being 29 by 80 feet, for $45,000.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Hon. Justice Morris.

A motion was yesterday made by Mr. Richard Busteed, before Hon. Justice Morris, to have the case of Lyman Cole, charged with forgery, taken from Recorder Smith, of the General Sessions, and have it tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

After a little informal conversation, however, the matter was postponed until some more convenient season.

NEW-JERSEY.

Strawberry Festivals.

The first of these popular entertainments was held last evening. That of the ladies of the Free Episcopal Church, held in Iriquois Hall, passed off in a pleasing manner, and was very successful. Prof. Scott entertained the company profitably as an auctioneer, and by his characteristic humor. The proceeds of the Festival will enable the ladies to furnish the new Free Episcopal Church—which was the object of the entertainment.

The ladies of St. Paul's M. E. Church held their festival at Commercial Hall. It was well attended, but owing to the incivility of the door-keeper,—one Mr. Yerrington,—nothing can be said of the proceedings. This evening the ladies of the First Reformed Dutch Church will hold their festival at the Commercial Buildings. Many from New-York attend these festivals.

Violations of the Sunday Law.

Yesterday five cigar dealers and two barbers were brought before Recorder Cutter, charged with violating the State laws, by keeping their places of business open on the Sabbath, and were fined $3 each.

The Portland Riot—Mayor Dow's Defence.

From the Boston Traveller, June 12.

Having no confidence in the fairness of the Committee of Investigation appointed by the public meeting, the Board of Aldermen, at the Mayor's request, had appointed a new Committee of citizens to inquire into the circumstances of the riot.

The second Inquest on the body of Robbins was proceeding, but there was little new in the evidence. One witness stated that no warning was given to the people after the military had entered the hall by the back door, and he himself should as soon have thought of shooting one of his own children as that they were going to fire upon the crowd. Nobody expected it.

The Mayor, Mr. Neal Dow, has addressed to the Board of Aldermen, a message justifying his own conduct, and detailing the circumstances of the riot. This throws new light upon some points. The Mayor states that he and the Aldermen had intimation in the course of the afternoon that a riotous attack on the City Agency was contemplated, an extensive combination having been formed for the purpose. Again he says:

"I learn from undoubted sources that the mob spirit had been gathering form and force for a month before it broke out, and that it had been stimulated and fostered by men of influence whom we may be yet able to connect distinctly with it. The project had been known in this city early in May, in Boston two weeks before its execution, and it was spoken of in Saco, North Yarmouth, Gorham and Paris on the morning of that day, as I am credibly informed."

Mr. Dow then states that he and several of the Aldermen assembled at his office were warned by repeated and urgent messages, that the mob was collecting in great force, and exhibiting every appearance of savage ferocity.

"Messages were then sent to the commanding officers of the Light Guards and the Rifle Guards, and a formal demand was made upon them for their assistance, which, for a consideration of money, they had agreed with a preceding Administration to render, as armed police, whenever they should be called upon by the city Government for that purpose."

It is singular, however, that the Rifle Company had neither ammunition nor caps, nor could any be got in the city, whilst the Light Guard were also without cartridges! After some delay, the latter procured cartridges, and were ordered out, but only about twenty-four men fell into the ranks, and some of these fell out on their way down stairs and through the crowd. During all this time were heard from below the ferocious sounds of the mob, the clatter of stones and other missiles, the rattle of broken glass and the crash of breaking shutters and blinds.

Mr. Dow states that the Sheriff of the County demanded the people to disperse, but was answered only "by jeers and savage brawls of the mob." He himself also commanded them to disperse, with the assurance that otherwise they would be fired upon. The only replies were groans and howls and showers of stones. When the Guards presented arms, the Captain asked if he should fire, when the reply was, "wait a little."

"It was thought that the order to fire would terrify the mob, but the shower of missiles continued as before with every expression of rage.

As soon as the men recovered arms without firing, they began to drop off from the left, two men, badly hurt, being carried off the ground where they lay, by their comrades, until not more than six or eight men were remaining."

These were filed off, and on their way back met the Rifle Guards approaching, but the rifles were empty and without bayonets. The Mayor got them the muskets of the Light Guards, and then led them off at quick step to the City Hall, Alderman Libby having reported that the police could not hold out five minutes longer. The rest of the tale is well known. The soldiery fired from the building three or four volleys of four shots each upon the crowd. The greater part of the mob withdrew soon after, and the remainder were driven out of the streets by the bayonet.

Mr. Dow adds:

"The ringleader of the mob, who lost his life in it, was a strong and muscular man, a sailor, and had left Boston a day or two before to avoid an arrest; and I learn from reliable authority, that he was engaged in the King riot in this city, about five years since. He engaged in this tumult deliberately, having spoken of it in the afternoon.

If that infuriated mob had accomplished their first object, they would have become mad on the liquors of the Agency, then setting fire to the remainder would have destroyed the City Hall, for that purpose was avowed—then, none but God can know how far their passions would have driven them."

Expenditures at Sing Sing Prison.

From the Hudson River Chronicle.

By a close examination of the books of the Sing Sing Prison, we find the expenditures of the month of

May, 1855, to be $9,000 30
Expenditures for the same month in 1854 ...... 10,446 61
Leaving a balance in favor of May 1855, of 1,446 31
To which add for excess of earnings in May 1855, over May 1854 .... 399 24

Shows a decrease of expenditures in May 1855, Gen. Batterman Agent, of $1,846 55 over the same month last year, when Gen. Lockwood was Agent.

The defenders of the prodigacy of the ex-prison officers have been trying for the past four months to apologize to the public for the difference in prison expenditures during the first quarter of the years 1854 and 1855, by saying it was unfair to draw a comparison, because Gen. Lockwood was acting under the old law, while Gen. Batterman has been acting under the new. The amended law went into operation on the 1st of May, 1854, consequently, Gen. Lockwood acted under it from that time until he was removed from office on the first day of January last.

In May, 1854, Lockwood managed the affairs of the Prison under the same law that governs Gen. Batterman, and yet the books show that the Prison cost the State in a single month under Lockwood's administration $1,846 55 more than it does at present—being at the rate of over $20,000 a year, and this, too, with both agents acting under the same law, and with the fact that Prison provisions are now full 30 per cent. higher now than they were then.

Let us now recapitulate the expenditures of the Prison for the first five months of the years 1854 and 1855, and see how the account stands:

Total Prison Expenditures in January, February, March, April, and May, 1854, General Lockwood, Agent .... $[illegible]
Total Prison Expenditures in January, February, March, April, and May, 1855, Gen. Batterman, Agent $48,714 89

Total decrease in Prison expenses for the first five months of the Whig Administration as compared with the corresponding months of last year, with the Prison under the control of Storms and Lockwood—$23,000 00.

The above figures, taken directly from the books of the Prison, must carry conviction to the public mind of the prodigacy and extravagance, to call it by no harsher name, which characterized the management of the Sing Sing Prison while under the Administration of the men, whom an indignant and outraged people hurled from office on the first day of January last.

Great Slaughter of Live Stock by a Railroad Train.

From the Ohio Statesman, June 9.

Night before last the train on the Central Ohio Railroad met with a series of accidents, which resulted in a greater loss to the owners of live stock along the line, than to the owners of stock in the road. Through the politeness of Mr. W. D. Dalrymple, engineer on the train, we learn the following particulars. Near Castle station, the train ran through a large flock of sheep, killing some 25 or 30; and after proceeding but a short distance, ran through a drove of hogs and a flock of geese, making considerable havoc among both. Shortly afterward, and when the train was nearing the town of Norwich, it ran over two cows, by which the engine and one passenger car were thrown off the track. Another engine was brought into requisition, and the train proceeded onward and reached this city without further accident. The passengers escaped uninjured.

Mexico.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

A decree, dated the 26th April, exempts the cacao grown in the Department of Tabasco from the alcala tax. Another decree, of the 28th of April, allows for the term of five years the free importation into the town of Guadalupe on the frontier of the Department of Tabasco, of foreign timber, tiles and bricks. Soap, lime, and other national products, may be introduced in the place on the same terms.

The *Diario*, of the 21st ult., publishes a communication from Señor D. Manuel Noriega, dated "Morelia, May 14, 1855," in which he says: "By express received to-day at this Commandancy, from his Excellency, the Minister of War, I had the satisfaction of learning that H. M. S. H. entered yesterday at the Zinapecuaro, with the main body of the army under his command, without the slightest novelty, and without the revolutionists having appeared on the route, notwithstanding the arrogance with which in order to impose upon the unwary, they declared they would."

The accounts of Santa Anna's entry into Morelia are numerous and lengthy.

The celebrated actress, Matilde Diez, made her first appearance in the city of Mexico on the 19th ult., in a piece entitled "La Trenza de sus Cabellos." She achieved signal success, was warmly greeted, applauded throughout, and finally called before the curtain. The other members of the company, however, are considered as quite incapable of rendering her appropriate support.

The *Soldado de la Patria*, of Guadalajara, announces that on the 4th ult., San Juan de los Lagos was attacked by a band of men led by Diaz Salgado. Although the garrison consisted of no more than fifty men, as the inhabitants assisted in the defence of the place, the assailants retired after a six hours' firing, carrying with them some dead and some wounded, and leaving some prisoners on the field. According to the dispatch addressed to the Commandance General of Jalisco, the greatest insubordination prevailed in Salgado's band.

Texas.

We have San Antonio papers to the 31st,—all our Galveston papers to the 2d instant.

The San Antonio *Times* says it is a singular fact that the San Antonio River, during the drouth for the last few months, has fallen some three or four inches, a circumstance not known before. This river bursts forth from the earth some four miles from San Antonio, a full clear river, and it seldom rises or falls below its natural depth.

Information had been received in San Antonio that a white man and a negro were attacked by a party of five Indians on the 26th ult., near Cassey's Creek, in the vicinity of the Guadalupe, several miles above San Antonio, and the white man, named Lawhorn, was killed, and the negro severely wounded. The negro says that one person among the Indians was a white man, but whether a Mexican or an American he cannot tell. They robbed the body of Lawhorn, and took also horses which he had in his possession and left. A party of citizens, with rations for ten days, went in pursuit of the Indians.

The Paymaster at San Antonio has received funds and instructions for the payment of Capt. Henry's, Capt. Walker's and Capt. Tobin's Companies of Texas volunteers, lately mustered out of the service of the United States.

The Democratic Congressional Convention, for the Eastern District, which met at Tyler on the 14th May, owing to the small number of counties represented, did not enter into a nomination, but adjourned to meet in Henderson June 18.

From El Paso.

The Galveston *News* has a letter dated El Paso, May 9, from which we extract as follows:

Business is dull at Chihuahua, but stock are looking up, and fair profits are again realized. The Indians are still committing depredations on the unprotected settlements and driving off stock until there is very little left to be run off. Never under Mexican rule have the people had so little protection as at this period, nor have the Indians committed so many depredations with impunity. Col. Miles, from Fort Fillmore, has gone to establish a post at Sacramento Mountain with three companies. I am of opinion it will do but little good. What we want is scouting parties continually on the alert.

El Paso once more shows life. All the business has again concentrated here. It is the best and most desirable location, and the most favorable point for business with Mexico within one hundred miles. Mr. Sherman, Collector of Customs, finding White's ranch (or frontera) entirely out of the way, and under present circumstances decidedly dangerous on account of the Indians, has removed his office to this place.

Much dissatisfaction exists among the Mexicans respecting the tariff and establishing the customhouse. Some twenty Mexican carts taken in the act of smuggling wine, brandy, &c., were tried and discharged by the United States Court, held at Las Cruces last month. I am satisfied no Mexican Jury will convict in this part of the country, particularly if the Judges show partiality. David H. Bowman, merchant, formerly of Missouri, died at this place on the night of the 7th inst., of inflammation of the bowels.

Col. W. H. Emory, U. S. Boundary Commissioner, when last heard from, was about sixty miles north of Janos, on the line, pushing his work with his usual energy and success. The Mexican Commission has not been able to leave El Paso del Norte for want of money, mules, and stores. The few mules they had the Indians ran off, about a month since, from near the initial point; this left them entirely afoot. The only thing to be done now is for Señor Salazar to adopt Col. Emory's work, which I suppose he will do. In that case, the whole line will be run and the work concluded by the last of October, and Santa Anna will get the three millions, that is, if he can keep his head above water until then.

Interesting from Europe from a Private Source.

From the Boston Daily Times.

We have information in our possession which enables us to give what may be considered a fair idea of the state of affairs in Europe.

In regard to the vote against Disraeli's motion of a want of confidence in the Ministry, it was well understood at latest accounts in London, that the success of that motion would have put an end to the alliance with France. Lord Palmerston was thoroughly alarmed, and hence his anxiety to meet the members of Parliament "socially"—to appeal to them personally, and to save the honor of the nation by continuing in power an unpopular Ministry. It was this consideration alone which saved the Ministry.

In regard to the war, no peace will be made until Sebastopol is taken, so far as England is concerned. Napoleon has been indulging in a little by-play during the main action, by placing himself in possession of Constantinople. In the event of a "break" in the present cordial alliance, he will be in a position to defend himself in Constantinople. The English troops have long since been ordered away from Constantinople, and lastly, the Turkish troops, and even the palace guards of the Sultan have been sent to the Crimea. In fact, Napoleon is now *master of Constantinople*, and, if he should decide upon such a policy, can hold it against England and Russia combined. It should be remembered that the original question of the "Holy Places" between France and Turkey has yet to be arranged.

The tone in England on the Cuba question has lately become much modified. The French "people" care nothing for the question, while the Emperor is fully prepared, if England backs him, to take issue with us. England is sick of war, however, and will not hastily enter into another—especially upon a Spanish question.

The reception of Napoleon is said to have deeply mortified the Queen, while Prince Albert could not hide his disgust. It was indeed, a deep humiliation to the throne of England. The political necessities of England enabled Napoleon to obtain his invitation. It has been of great value to him on the Continent, especially in France, where it has thrown around him the atmosphere of actual royalty.

In the meanwhile, we have only to be firm in our national policy—just and conservative in our foreign relations, to reap advantage from the existing derangements in the affairs of Europe."

VISIT TO NAPLES.

Letter to the Editor of the New-York Daily Times.—The Quarantine Establishment—Sanitary Measures—Neapolitan Beggars.

NAPLES, Sunday, March 25, 1855.

The houses of Naples are chiefly built of a soft olive-colored sand-stone, of which there is an abundance in and around the city. It is easily wrought, being even less hard than brick. When exposed to the weather it becomes friable, and is soon injured and destroyed. It is therefore only useful for interior work, as when it is to be covered with stucco. But it is an exceedingly cheap and convenient material, and has no doubt contributed largely to the growth of the city. For the streets and great public roads, which are admirably paved, and also of vast extent,—of which there are numerous quarries,—the whole country, in the neighborhood, being underlaid with it. For public buildings, requiring a durable material, tufa is also used.

The grottoes and catacombs around Naples are worth a visit. I have already mentioned that of Posillipo, which is a tunnel 2,250 feet long, 22 wide, and 25 to 70 feet high, being in fact a road through the rocks, consisting of stratified tufa, dazzling at once, by a short cut, from the sea shore into the country. But for this, it would be necessary to travel round the cliff, a distance of several miles. It is ventilated by holes cut through the roof, and is lighted by 18 lamps. Its history is traced back to Augustus; but there are several other perforations of even greater extent, which appear to be the work of the earlier colonists.

Of this nature are the Catacombs, which are believed to extend to Pozzuoli, a distance of over 12 miles, embracing also numerous ramifications. Of these, probably they were partly dug for building sand, and partly as passage-ways. It is conjectured that they had also, in remote ages, some connection with the mysterious rites of pagan superstition. In later times, they have served the purposes of sepulture, and even now, the sovereign, the aristocrat, and the meaniering bones of the tombs, are abundant. In some places large chapels have been wrought out, and numerous legends of saints and martyrs are related at particular localities by the guides. The great Gallery of Naples, the Museo Borbonico, has numerous interesting relics derived from these mysterious chambers.

Naples, though older than Rome, displays few ancient antiquities. The early structures of the Pelasgians, Greeks, and others, who settled and inhabited it, have been mostly buried and hidden from the view by succeeding generations. Could its foundations be upturned, as in the case of Pompeii, no doubt the vestiges of the various races who have been its masters might be found in abundance. But at present it seems to be almost wholly a modern city. Nevertheless, its museum, just mentioned, supplied with historical mementoes from the surrounding country, is the richest in the world. Pompeii, Herculaneum, Baiæ, Cumæ, and other adjacent places, have furnished it with innumerable treasures, to which are added some of the finest ancient Greek and Roman sculptures in the world, collected from various sources.

This city has 267 churches, a sufficient indication of the religious bias of the people. Many of them are sumptuous, but there is no St. Peter's. The Cathedral of San Gennaro still exhibits, twice a year, the miracle of the Liquefaction of the blood of its patron saint, who was decapitated 1,500 years ago, and some of whose blood was sought and preserved in two phials. The sceptic believes it to be a gaudeer miracle, and not long since an article in a leading American Catholic organ spoke of it as a dispensation of Providence, intended to disappoint the people here for the dangers of their situation, in the midst of a region of earthquakes and volcanoes! A staunch Irish Catholic, however, whose acquaintance I have made in Naples, and who is a resident here, told me under his breath, that it was known by all well informed people to be a trick, but as it was considered of good tendency, in supporting the faith of the ignorant, it was sustained alike by the Church and the Government.

Many have remark that the crowds of people, especially of the lower classes, which thronge to the churches on the numerous festival days, are immense. The idleness, and beggary, so prevalent here, are largely attributable to these constant interruptions of labor, and encouragements to dissipation. The people are particularly delighted with the theatrical show and pantomimic pomp of the Church. The procession in celebration of the discovery of the immaculacy of the Virgin, headed by the bareheaded King and his nobles, was two miles long and took seven hours to pass a given point. Northern has the Madonna's new dignity been hailed with more enthusiasm than here, especially by Lazzaroni and the street eaters of Macaroni. The friars who preach to these fellows in the open air, tell them that the Virgin, being now declared by the Church to be free from original sin, has much greater power in heaven than before, and therefore it is a great advantage to them, as they can pray to her for blessings on themselves, their friends, the Church, and the city of Naples, with more confidence than ever.

Beggary in many parts of Europe is a profession. A shoemaker, or a carpenter, has not a more specific trade than the beggar. It is notorious that in Catholic countries mendicity especially abounds. The most obvious cause is that alms-giving is prescribed by the church. Thus, beggary is supported and encouraged. In Italy, men, women and children beg as by right. It indicates no shame; even monks beg, convincing that they glorify God in so doing. Religion, public opinion, popular sympathy, encourage this profession. Even when all the people around know a beggar to be an impostor, he is none the less tolerated and sustained. The beggar is thus in some sense sanctified, by current religious dogmas. Even his knaveries, tricks and impositions are winked at, and thus all or nearly all systematic beggars are acknowledged knaves. In the Northern countries, mendicity has assumed far more crafty and diversified disguises. Here the law has thrown by beggary, regarding it merely as mere mendicity, and made no distinction, beggary is largely blended with robbery. The traveler is constantly subject to the wily art, thirty people engaged in their operations along the roads, impersonating beggary. Girls and boys, and often men and women, entwine the hand by the easy entry, will endeavor over and follow at night of a coming vehicle, and drown all their hands with the classical cry of "I'm hungry, we are all dying of hunger! For the love of God, give us a cent!" If the passer's heart is unfeeling, these gentle beggars will gamble with each other for the gifts of the Church and Providence thus scattered upon them. The lazzaroni covered upon the public roads are all beggars of course. In the towns and villages, strangers are thronged with importunate crowds, each thrusting forward himself for his part. If Heaven has blessed a man with a crippled foot, a hideous hump on his upper back, it is deemed a sure fortune; he can then walk only to poke it in the face of the traveler, who, out of charity, if for no better reason, will bestow on him some. Others, less gifted with these means, hobble on crutches, or other way, or exhibit their leprosy or palsy. The rest of these people, in contrast, gain and continue, beside all the devices of the shrewd.

The cost of imposition is amazing enough, but in Naples official beggary is a still greater infliction. At the custom-houses and public warehouses, where the traveler comes in contact with the people, he is openly fleeced by men, claiming the Kings dues. The charging varies from a dollar to two or three dollars. The head of an office, or the examiner of your passport, will get two dollars if he can, though he may accept less. His underlings, whether colored and Christian, you may give them, they are sure to beg, "Oh Sir, Sir, this is not enough for a gentleman!" Not one of these creatures was ever known to be satisfied. The small fry that pounce on at Pompeii, Herculaneum and other scenes of the kind, reminded me of the gadflies in a Summer's day attacking the flanks of a horse on a country turnpike. There is the difference that you may crush the gadflies if you can, but in this easy country, it is not esteemed good manners to offer the least opposition to your mendicant tormentors. The utmost you may do by way of self-defence, is to appear not to see or hear them.

There are two royal palaces in Naples and several in the country. They are not too large for King Bomba, who is a giant of a man—six feet high, and of enormous proportions. The old families, once so rich and renowned, have dwindled down to about twenty. Some of their palaces are still sumptuous, but their glory is gone. Several of their former occupants are lying in prison among the hundreds—perhaps I ought to say thousands—of victims to the jealousy and vengeance of the miserable tyrant who holds the throne. The lazzaroni are less numerous, than formerly, and have lost something of their distinctive character. It is said, notwithstanding the mis-government of the country, that Naples has improved and is still improving, the result of that irresistible tendency to progress which is now visible over the whole world.

I have already alluded to the lively aspect of the people in the streets, but I have said little of the love of noise which seems to characterize the whole race. The cutories of vendors of friction matches and oranges are absolutely deafening. The vociferation is usually in proportion to the insignificance of the article announced.

But the eloquence of these gifted sons of thunder is quite outdone by that of another character, who deserves a prominent mention among the notabilities of Naples. I have allude to that despised but interesting personage, the ass—of which there are legions in all the streets. Among the obtrusive sounds of this sonorous city, his voice is conspicuous. It begins in the morning and ceases not till midnight. As a general thing is may be remarked that the music of nature is sad: the cricket in the hearth, the nightingale in the grove, the owl in the wood, the wolf in the glen, the jackal in the desert, all have melancholy and plaintive voices set to melancholy melodies. But the bray of the Neapolitan ass is deeper, wilder, more desponding. It seems the wail of one not only broken hearted, but utterly without hope. It begins in woe and ends in despair. It sounds like a rasp in agony, or a file giving up the ghost. It is half tender and half misanthropic. It is the outpouring of a bosom overwhelmed with sorrow and rendered malignant by injury. It is now a bellow and now a sigh—a mingled blessing and curse. It rings far and wide upon the air. In the city, it echoes from street to street; in the country, it trembles from the valley up the hill-side to the mountain top.

It is strange the world can laugh at sad melody—which seems a pathetic appeal to Earth and Heaven against misrepresentation and imposition. You see one of these mild, patient, sapient creatures crawling along, like Issachar of old, between two burdens, and as he staggers beneath his load, you laugh to hear him bray an awful bray, as if he would blow out his bowels in the effort; and yet, historically, the ass is the most honored of brutes. Our Saviour rode an ass into Jerusalem; Bonaparte crossed the Alps on a mule—the ass's first cousin. Esop, as well as other sensible fabulists, has made him the oracle of wit and wisdom. Balaam's ass spoke, and to the purpose. The instincts of the ass are as marvelous as his virtues. Nay, if rightly viewed, he is beautiful; for, of all beasts, he contributes most to the embellishment of a landscape. If any can doubts, it is because he has not seen the pictures of Rosbrak and Morgan. Still people do abuse this useful, comely and circular animal, and I can assign no better reason for it than the total depravity of man.

And so of the goat—a creature consigned to popular and proverbial contempt. To me it is one of the liveliest, and most cheerful and sociable of four-footed things. When young, it is the very personification of grace, frolic and fun; when old, it is sage, familiar, industrious and useful. What would Naples do without its goats? Indeed, what would Italy and Greece do without them?

In this city they are a study. You must know that neither Naples nor the vicinity has any pastures. All the arable land is occupied with vineyards. The few cows which furnish milk to the rich and the hotels are fed on grass cut by hand, and on grain and garden vegetables. The avenues to the city are at evening crowded with women carrying fresh bundles of cow-feed on their heads. What would the rest of the people do for milk, if it were not for the goats? These creatures come into the city at evening by thousands, attended by their herdsmen. In the morning they go forth again to their grazing, such as it is. They carry little bells on their necks, and their tinkling at even tide and early morn is a gentle kind of music, seen associated with all recollections of Naples. In passing through the grotto of Posillipo, I have seen at once thirty flocks of twenty each. They come and go with the steady march of so many sages. I never saw among them a single reprobate. They get their living in the steepling rocks and dizzy declivities around the city, and thus convert from idle waste to useful purposes the vagrant vegetation of the sterile portions of the soil. Their milk is thin and tasteless, say the epicures, but it is better than none. Nay, the physicians of Naples prescribe a tumbler of goat's milk every morning about Spring time as a guarantee of health for the season. What admirable economists, what thrifty graziers, what blessed medicines are these creatures! Yet the world gives them a name which is synonymous with contempt. As silly as a goat, says the proverb.

The world is certainly wrong, and so think the Neapolitans, for in truth they cherish these animals with all the kindness of fellow-feeling and mutual affection. There are few sights more interesting to me than the boy or girl goat-herds in the midst of their flocks upon the craggy hill-sides of Italy. However listless may seem the master of the flock, his eye is upon each and all. A straggler is readily brought in by a whistle or a call. The docile and diligence of the goats are marvelous. From morning to night they cease not their activity. They climb giddy rocks, and fearlessly hadel down on the edges, and reach over their heads to get at the tufts of grass springing from the fissures. It makes one dizzy to see those desperate feats, which are performed, however, with perfect coolness. They pluck the leaves from briers and thorns, they gather succulent stalks from dark ravines and hidden crevices; they stand upon their hind legs and strip off the leaves from the drooping branches of the trees. And all this is done with a neat dexterity, and a crisp, hearty manner betokening cheerfulness, good will, and good appetite. Others may laugh at these creatures, but I claim the privilege of thinking them a very model and picturesque generation.

However I may have incidentally spoken of the vices of the people of Naples, I esteem them on the whole an amiable race, and, under good auspices, capable of high improvement. Their indolence is not voluntary, but the fruit of misgovernment and priestcraft. Their petty knaveries are also the fruit of vicious influences above and beyond themselves. Unfortunately, their religion, even if it does at the immediate or virtue, and does encourage imposition and fraud, and instead of elevating, degrades them, alike by precept and practice, in ways in which they should not go. Good education is denied them, and bad education takes its place. The great inducements to a life of industry, thrift and honor are withheld and through indulgence to idleness, falsehood and profligacy are set before them. Amid all these, there are many who, they not so bad as might be expected. What might not be hoped from the eight millions of the Two Sicilies, under a good and wise Government?

In spite of the indolence prevailing here, there is a large amount of active and productive industry, though far less than there should be. On approaching Naples, one can hardly fail to be struck with the number of athletic men and vigorous women at work, with good effect, in the fields. The ground is usually tilled with the spade, the plow being little used. Women, in troops of twenty, hoe the trenches between the rows of wheat. They all have white cloths laid over their heads, after the Roman fashion, and invariably spotted red petticoats, with boddices of green or yellow. Gold earrings and silver combs are universal with these female cultivators, even though barefoot.

I had noticed the carrying of burdens of various kinds upon the head at Marseilles, where there is a cast of women devoted to the practice. In Naples, the custom is more general. I have seen here three men carrying a grand piano in this way. It is amazing to see the immense burdens which are thus constantly transported from place to place. The head, here, indeed, seems to take the place of the hand cart or wheelbarrow with us. What we dignify with the title of *knowledge box*, and conceive to be the throne of reason, is at Naples a servile drudge, and though not without brains, it is treated like a beast of burden.

Among the manufactures of Naples, Maccaroni takes a high rank. Along the road to Vesuvius, you see enormous quantities of it hung out on poles to dry. If I might speak of cooking it, I should say that the custom of basting it with grease, Naples, is an abominable abuse of a very elegant invention. As to eating it, the Neapolitans may challenge the world. It is one of the amusements of the stranger, to order a quantity and call on the loiters around to come and devour it. Decently ambitious to see all that was to be seen, I bought a half dollar's worth, in a crowded street, and had it cooked. When it was reeking with fat and parmesan, a shout was set up: "Ho! yo eaters of Maccaroni, come to the feast!" And come they did. First come, first served. A huge paw was suddenly thrust into the dish, and down it went into the cavernous gullets of two lazzaroni, hot and hissing as it was. It disappeared as if it was plunged into bottomless pits. There was no strangling and no choking. It was done as easily as the "twa dips and twa swallops" of molasses, hawked about in Edinburg for a bawbee. Two such salamander gluttons I do not expect to see again.

The "working" of coral is carried to great perfection here; and bracelets in this material may be had at prices as high as $150. A single breastpin often sells for $100. The carvings in lava are beautiful, and reach to the rank of a fine art. Nearly every poetic and historical subject of Greek and Roman antiquity may be had exquisitely wrought in these charming reliefs.

The beautiful bay and the enchanting shores round Naples, give encouragement to a multitude of boatmen, who are allowed a stand in the most favored part of the city. On a fine day, trips to Capri and Ischia are easily and safely made, and nothing can be more delightful. The resources of Naples for boat-sailing are unrivaled, both in the pleasure of the excursions themselves and in the interesting scenes to which they introduce the excursionist.

DICK TITZO.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

Loyalty of Canada to England—Reply to the Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 7, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In an article in to-day's issue, under the heading "British North America," there occurs a sentence on which, with your kind permission, I beg to make a few observations. And by way of introduction, allow me, as a Canadian, to thank you for discussing in the TIMES questions affecting Colonial matters. It is much to be regretted that in quarters where more might be expected, so little interest in our material or social condition is shown; were it not for the labors of your very clever Canadian correspondent and a few other gentlemen of similar calling, comparatively little would be heard or known, on this side of the dividing line, of what is being said or done amongst us. As one who desires the position and claims of his country to be rightly understood, I am happy to see such influential papers as the TIMES occasionally devoting an article to such subjects, even though its sentiments may somewhat wound our *amour propre*, or even tend to create in some quarters a wrong impression. The result of full and free discussion is always conducive, in the end, to the cause of truth. But without further preamble, let me come to the point.

After noticing the various topics touched on by Mr. HAMILTON, of Nova Scotia, in the pamphlet which he has recently published regarding a union of all the British North American Colonies, and giving your own remedy for what you are pleased to style the "grievances" of these colonies, you conclude with the following words:

"Such, undoubtedly, is the condition to which these provinces are tending, unless a union with the United States should anticipate it. The spirit of loyalty and love to England still lingers among a portion of the population, but every day this feeling becomes weaker, and the absurdity of a dependence upon a little isle of the ocean 3,000 miles distant, becomes more manifest and striking to the people."

Now, Sir, with due deference, I submit that these statements, so far, at least, as Canada is concerned, are quite at variance with fact, and are consequently calculated to mislead your readers as to the true state of feeling in that portion of Her Majesty's dominions. So far is the "spirit of loyalty and love" from becoming "weaker," facts of the most palpable and convincing character prove the very opposite to be the case. Never since the existence of that country as a Colony, has as much national feeling been exhibited, as so many enthusiastic demonstrations of loyalty and love have been manifested, as during the last two natal anniversaries of Queen VICTORIA. Feelings of attachment and love, in the case of communities as well as of individuals, are best tested when dangers threaten, and lowering clouds darken the horizon. Abundantly has this been verified in the case of Canada, on the occasions alluded to. Not a village or town throughout our land failed to demonstrate, in its own way, its "loyalty and love." The pioneer of civilization, amidst the trees of the far west, abandoned on those days the implements of husbandry and joined with his fellows in their rural sports, while the inhabitants of our larger towns and cities dismissed for the time the cares of the counting-house and the workshop, each vying with his neighbor in bearing testimony on the strength of his "loyalty and love." And, be it remembered, these demonstrations were not limited to mere outward show and holiday amusements. On the 24th of May, for example, the Mayor of Toronto was enabled to forward, along with a congratulatory address to the Queen, the sum of $8,000, as a contribution from the inhabitants of that city alone, to the Patriotic Fund, making a portion of some $60,000 collected throughout the Province, to be added to the $50,000 previously forwarded for the same object by the Provincial Government. These facts, Mr. Editor, do not savor of "decreasing love" or of "waning loyalty."

As to the "absurdity of dependence" upon a little isle across the ocean, there may be a difference of opinion; but with some opportunity of learning the views of the people generally, I must say that this "dependence," so far, at least, as it is regarded by the great mass of our population, is regarded by the great mass of our population as a matter of interest, as it is conducive to our greater glory. They feel that they have good reason to be proud of British connection, whether they consider the traditional history of this country or the present position she holds amongst the nations of the earth. Your neighbor of the Tribune, notwithstanding as he does a holy horror of everything connected with Free-Trade, may expend volumes of slander and abuse upon Britain and her institutions, and attribute to their agency all the ills which afflict the nations of the world; the Times and its able correspondents may expose the abuses of England's aristocracy, (and they are many,) still Britain,—"little isle of the ocean" though she be—stands out in bold relief, as the only home of true liberty, the advocate of the weak and the enemy of "lawless oppression" in every land.

But while, as descendants of British ancestry, we consider that we have good reason to be proud of those who purchased freedom by their blood, and bequeathed that glorious boon as the most precious heir-loom to their posterity, no less as Canadians, have we good cause to glory in our "dependence," and to evidence by substantial tokens our "loyalty and love." We possess all possible freedom of action. We have now responsible government; if the people suffer from improper legislation they have the remedy in their own hands. Our connection with Britain is all gain for us. She holds over us her broad ægis to shield from foreign aggression—she demands nothing in return but love. The terms in which late dispatches have been couched, show a perfect appreciation on the part of Britain, of the relation that obtains between that country and Canada, and have served to knit in closer union the parent and her child, and to make every Canadian's heart beat stronger with feelings of devotion, "loyalty and love." And, Mr. Editor, a very limited acquaintance with the material prosperity of Canada and the rapid progress she is making in all that constitutes a country's greatness, will serve to show that "dependence" upon Britain has not depressed her energies or acted as a drag to impede in the onward march of improvement. Cities, numbering as many as 50,000 inhabitants, now occupy the place where stood but some fifty years ago the Indian's wigwam. During the last two years, the exports of the Province have amounted to about $24,000,000, and her imports to a figure correspondingly high. If, then, amidst evils, arising in some instances from Colonial mismale, and in others from Canadian demagogism, we have attained such a position, is it likely, when every abuse has been rectified, perfect liberty of self-government accorded, protection from outward pressure promised, and nothing asked but gratitude in return,—is it probable that the "spirit of loyalty and love" is becoming "weaker," and "dependence" upon that "little isle of the ocean" regarded as an "absurdity?" I think not. I do not say that we shall remain forever as a Colony. Circumstances may arise to render this inexpedient or unnecessary. A Union of the Provinces may be effected. But when this shall have happened, be secured, whatever the combination of causes that may produce such a result, "decrease of loyalty and love" will not be found amongst the number.

I say nothing, just now, of the other alternative of seeking admission into that "strong, great and glorious Republic" which borders upon the Provinces. You sympathizingly assure us that there is no danger of our being "swallowed up" yet awhile. This is certainly a consolation, but permit me to question the validity of the reason advanced for silencing our fears, viz.: That "the danger from the United States is purely from its *attractive*, and not from any *coercive* force." So far as Canada is concerned, I hesitate not to affirm that to the great body of the people, the repellent force of Slavery infinitely exceeds the attractive power of your "strength, greatness and glory," great in many respects as these unquestionably are. Canadians have no love for that attractive influence which "swallowed up" Texas and Mexico, and is now trying to take in Cuba and the other West India isles, in order to make them over to the slaveholder and his "peculiar institution." You must purge your soil of the atrocities of that horrid system, which, like the deadly Upas tree, is overshadowing your fair land, crushing to the dust three millions of your fellow-citizens, making them chattels personal, and corrupting your political and religious institutions, as well as constituting a standing reproach to your boasted "Declaration of Independence." Then, but not till then, need you speak of the "attractive" power of the United States;—but this by the way. Believing, Mr. Editor, that your object as a journalist is to ascertain and to promulgate the truth, and conceiving that you have been misled as to the state of feeling at present existing in Canada towards the Mother Country, as one of your readers and an admirer of the DAILY TIMES generally, I have thus endeavored, in a very hasty and imperfect manner, to state what I know to be the truth. Apologizing for the length to which this letter has extended, (travelers have not time to write briefly,) I beg to subscribe myself,

Yours, very respectfully,

A TORONTONIAN.

Irish Emigration and Darcy McGee.

NEW-YORK, No. 102 NASSAU-STREET, Wednesday, June 6, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In your paper of Monday, 4th inst., which I encountered on my way home from the East yesterday, you have an article upon my letter of Friday last, on the Irish emigration, and my late lectures in Ireland. It is an unfair and uncandid article. It seems predicated on the principle that an editor is never to confess a mistake, or to being misled. It illustrates the very reverse of CÆSAR'S maxim, that "the next most honorable thing to a virtuous action, is the candid confession of an error."

You say if I had been misreported in Europe I ought to have corrected all the journals in which the misreports appeared. Making but a flying visit, passing rapidly from one engagement to another, that was impossible. Some of the reports you allude to, I have never yet seen; others I did not think it worth while correcting. I have long had a notion that the number of lies is predestined, and that, except in many glaring cases, a public man, had better let them be found out in time to be lies, than frequently to notice them.

You say I qualify my "*denunciations* of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON"—those "Democratic chiefs," as you call them. A writer for the TIMES ought to know something, even so little, of American history. If this writer did, he would know that the political distinction of "Democrat" was unknown in this country till long after WASHINGTON'S death, and that there could be no "subject modification," in distinguishing what the record proves to be the fact, that WASHINGTON'S style of Republicanism was quite another thing from "European Democracy."

You give a pretended quotation from the letter of a clergyman of Boston Diocese to the Tipperary *Leader*. There is no such announcement in that letter—there is not a word of any "lecturer going there at the instigation" of any one. It is a warm personal compliment to myself, and bespeaks a favorable reception for me in the native country of the reverend writer. It is precisely the opposite of what your article asserts it to be.

You say you "did not compare" the emigration of this and other years. No, but you assert that it *was* "progressing." I have shown it to be "progressing" backwards, and then you reply that you made no "comparison." This is a species of ingenuity very much to be admired in a Tombs pettifogger, but quite unworthy of a leading New-York journal.

Your wonderful consideration in not mentioning my name, and yet confessing that you knew me to be "*the only one*" to whom your unjust and untrue assertions of Friday last referred, is duly acknowledged. Your use of the phrase "parties," when you meant an individual, is like the rhetorical trick of the shrew, who blesses her stars, "she is not like *some people*," and has never been accused "like *other people*,"—all the while having her next neighbor only, in her eye. It is worthy of the gentleman, whoever he is, who can see no difference between an American Republican like WASHINGTON, and a French "Detodcrat" like ROBESPIERRE.

I regret, Sir, the necessity for this second letter, but the pertinacity of your writer proves to me that what I first supposed to be an unintentional error, is more likely to be dictated by some old personal grudge, of which the TIMES ought certainly not allow itself to be the vehicle.

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS DARCY MCGEE.

THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.

Proceedings of the Sectional Convention.

THE SLAVERY PLATFORM, &c.

From the Washington, D. C., Union (Extra), June 11.

We learn from a passenger who arrived this morning from Philadelphia, that the select committee of one from each State and the District of Columbia, had made some progress towards a platform. They were in session all day Saturday, and until 11 o'clock Saturday night. Some twenty odd propositions had been submitted and acted upon, embracing every variety of opinion on the question of Slavery, and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Four resolutions only had been adopted by the Committee at the time they adjourned.

From the North generally, the propositions embraced the repeal of so much of the Kansas and Nebraska bill as overthrew the Missouri Compromise, but *all such resolutions were rejected by decided votes*. Some ultra Southern resolves shared the same fate. There was a prevailing disposition in a majority to avoid extremes, and yet it was impossible to harmonize on the questions of the Missouri Compromise and the Kansas bill. The utmost kindness of feeling was manifested by those holding extreme opinions, and yet there was no abatement of their respective claims.

We are informed that late on Saturday night, after the rejection of all the pending propositions, Mr. ELLIS, of this District, (the editor of this paper) offered a resolution denouncing the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, but assigning reasons why it should not be now restored. His object seemed to be to give the North the benefit of the weight of the denunciation of that measure by the National Council, and yet to avoid the agitation which an attempt to restore the Compromise would produce. But the temper of the Committee was unfavorable to its adoption.

Mr. ELLIS then offered a series of resolutions, four of which were adopted by a majority of the Committee, thus accomplishing, to that extent, the purposes of the Committee. We are not furnished with the resolutions, and rely only upon the oral account of them which has been given us by the passenger above alluded to, but who seems to have taken some pains to ascertain their import.

One of the resolutions pledges the American party to preserve the American Union, and to protect and enforce the rights of the several States as recognized by the United States Constitution.

Another of the resolutions declares that the general government shall not interfere with the peculiar institutions, or with the exclusive rights, of any portion of the people, who are under the protection of the Federal Constitution.

Another resolution declares that *there shall be no agitation in or out of Congress by the American party of the question of African Slavery*, but that all questions appertaining thereto are to be left where the framers of the Federal Constitution left them, to be decided by the people who inhabit the localities where Slavery exists, and to the courts which have jurisdiction of such localities.

The other resolution adopted, declares: that the laws of Congress shall be enforced until pronounced null and void by the federal judiciary.

These, we understand from a gentleman who has seen them, are substantially the resolves presented to the Committee by Mr. ELLIS, and adopted by said Committee. If these are not purely and wholly national and conservative in their import and effect, we are at a loss to imagine what would be. The South can ask no more, whilst the North cannot properly refuse to recognize these principles.

It is supposed that on to-day other planks in the platform will be supplied in Committee, and the whole will then be reported to the National Council for its action.

We cannot forbear the expression of our earnest hope that the above resolves will be ratified by the National Council. So far as the agitation of Slavery is concerned, the resolutions above described would give it a quietus if carried out by the American party.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 9—11 P. M.

I did not write you on yesterday, for the reason that no progress had been made which it was important to report. The Committee on the Platform have this moment adjourned, after two sessions to-day, covering eight hours of constant action. More than twenty propositions have been considered and decided in Committee, but I have neither time nor strength, even were it proper, to detail the proceedings. Some progress has been made to-night, and I think the Committee will report a platform on Monday, though it will not perhaps be satisfactory to all the members.

No concession has as yet been tendered either by the extreme North, or the extreme South, and yet four resolutions of a national character have been adopted by the committee during the last hour: New-York and New-Jersey are conservative, and Pennsylvania is not *alone* in her views. All I can now say is, that I believe we shall adopt a conservative national platform of principles by a respectable majority. I feel somewhat embarrassed in reference to developing the movements that are being made. Our platform will be made public when finally agreed upon. This is all I can say now.

COMMITTEE ON THE PLATFORM.

We have received the following report of the Committee on the Platform, appointed by the Philadelphia Convention, and regard it as authentic. It will be seen that some of the most eminent men in the Union are upon this Committee:

Judge F. H. Cone, of Geo.	A. Green, Esq., of R. I.
Judge A. P. Hopkins, of Ala.	T. A. Ford, Esq., of Ohio.
Judge R. R. Gamble, of Mo.	A. Pike, Esq., of Ark.
Judge T. Randall, of Fla.	Col. J. B. Williams, of Ken.
Judge V. Eals, of Wash., D. C.	T. J. Lyons, Esq., of N. Y.
Gov. W. F. Johnston, of Penn.	D. E. Wood, Esq., of Wis.
Gov. A. Colby, of N. H.	N. D. Sperry, Esq., of Con.
J. Cunningham, Esq., of S. Car.	J. H. Haughton, Esq., of N. Car.
J. L. L. McCall, Esq., of Texas.	Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of In.
J. H. Barrett, Esq., of Vt.	J. W. Foster, Esq., of Mass.
W. M. Burwell, Esq., of Va.	N. S. Brown, Esq., of Tenn.
W. J. Phelps, Esq., of Ill.	A. H. Reed, Esq., of Miss.
C. D. Deshler, Esq., of N. J.	Col. J. B. Kinnard, of Mo.
Dr. C. M. Hitchcock, of Cal.	R. B. Clement, Esq., of Del.
	Rev. J. Copeland, of Mich.
	J. H. Hayward, Esq., of Me.

From the Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 11, 1855.

The Committee on Resolutions reported to the Council this afternoon the following resolutions on Slavery:

Resolved, That the American party, having arisen upon the ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the constitutions or violations of pledges of either; that the systematic agitation of the Slavery question by those parties has elevated sectional identity into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril. It has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to be virtuous, for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union. That our experience has shown it to be impossible to reconcile opinions on extreme views which separate the Republican States, and as there can be no discord in submitting to the laws, the National Council has deemed it the best guarantee of common honor and of future peace to abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of Slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject, in spirit and in substance.

Resolved, That regarding it the highest duty to avoid the agitation of such a subject as inextinguishable, in distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared, as the sense of this National Council, that Congress possesses no power under the Constitution to legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the States, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union because her Constitution does or does not recognize the institution of Slavery as a part of her social system, and expressly prohibiting any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit Slavery in any Territory. It is the sense of this National Council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of Slavery within the Territories of the United States, and that any legislation of Congress with Slavery, as it exists in the District of Columbia would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the District to the United States, and a breach of the National Faith.

The majority report having been read, a minority report was submitted, which was signed by the following members of the Committee: Wm. F. Johnston, Penn.; A. D. Sperry, Conn.; Thos. H. Ford, Ohio; Anthony Colby, N. H.; John S. Seyward, Me.; John W. Foster, Mass.; Nathaniel Green, R. I.; Joseph H. Barrett, Vt.; Sampler Colfax, Ind.; D. E. Wood, Wis.; J. Copeland, Mich.; Wm. J. Phelps, Ill.—twelve in all; also, by Richard Clement, Del., and C. D. Deshler, N. J., do to first clause. New-York alone of the Free States went for the majority report. Iowa was not represented. Minnesota Territory went with New-York, as also the District of Columbia; and these with the united South carried the majority report in Committee.

In the Council Mr. MASTERS, of New-York, thought no discussion was needed. He asked, in substance, if any man there would not succumb to the will of the majority. Gov. GARDNER, of Mass., took up the gauntlet and declared that neither he nor his State, nor a majority of the Free States would abide by the resolutions first reported. The party could not carry a village in Massachusetts upon them. He charged the New-York Delegation with deserting the North, and of once going for Texas, but is doughfaced enough to complain to the South that they were conceding too much to the North.

Gov. GARDNER made a bold, earnest speech, protesting against the resolutions of the majority. The minority resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was an infraction of the plighted faith of the Nation, and that it should be restored; and if efforts to that end shall fail, Congress should refuse to admit any State tolerating Slavery which shall be formed out of any portion of the Territory from which that institution was excluded by that Compromise.

Riot on the Wabash and Erie Canal—Proclamation of the Governor—The Military Called Upon to Protect the Works.

From the Indianapolis Journal, June 8.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, INDIANA, INDIANAPOLIS, June 7, 1855.

To the People of Indiana:

Whereas, It is represented to me, and this Department is in actual possession of information from public and private sources, that the outrages alluded to in my proclamation of the 24th of May are again repeated, under circumstances of deep aggravation, by which still more serious damage has been done to the Wabash and Erie Canal, in Clay County; and whereas, these outrages are confessedly the result of a combination of persons known and denominated as "Black Boys," or Regulators, whose aim and object is to visit punishment on those who offend them, either in the transaction of public duties or in the private intercourse of citizenship; and whereas, it is manifest that these combinations and associations are illegal, dangerous and subversive of the public peace, and the rightful protection of person and property within this State; and whereas, it is represented to me, by good men living in Clay, Green, and other counties south of the Birch Creek Reservoir, that the destruction of that necessary feeder of the Canal is more than a great private loss, and its violation a great public outrage; and whereas, from recent inflammatory letters received from unknown persons, at this Department and elsewhere, there is a manifest intention to intimidate and arrest the course of public justice by the detecting agencies of midnight assault and the lawless of the incendiary—for remedy whereof it is declared.

That the Wabash and Erie Canal, in Clay County, is now under the immediate charge of the State authorities, for the purpose of being repaired by the Trustees aforesaid, the Officers and Agents of the Trustees having been warned off, at the peril of their lives, and by an armed band of men concealed by masks and other disguises. This protection is due to it and to them, not only because they are in the discharge of a legal duty in supplying the Canal with water, by means of the said Reservoir, but because every interest suffers by its destruction. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are now invested in boats, produce and labor on the Canal, which is all liable to be turned worthless on the hands of the owners by the criminal and misguided conduct of persons engaged in the late proceedings at and near the Reservoir.

To enumerate these outrages, and recall the forbearance manifested under such a wave of lawlessness, the Executive calls them up in the order in which they have occurred, viz:

1. Destruction of Birch Creek Reservoir, June 22, 1854;
2. Attempt to destroy waste-way of same, July 6, 1854;
3. Attempt to burn Eel River Dam, August, 1854;
4. Destruction of Birch Creek Reservoir, May 10, 1855;
5. Warning off men sent to repair the same, May 31, 1855;
6. Partial destruction of Aqueduct over Birch Creek, May 21, 1855;
7. Mobbing, lynching and tearing down the house of a citizen, May 24, 1855;
8. Burning of shanties, destruction of property and turning the inmates out of doors, near the Reservoir, June 2, 1855.

This catalogue of outrages is sufficiently aggravated to call for the most decided and energetic measures of correction. For the character of our State, our people, our institutions and the peace and prosperity of society, I sincerely hope that these things will not be repeated. The laws must be enforced—our happy institutions must be preserved—public property must be protected, and the private citizen secured in the enjoyment of all his rights. If injuries are inflicted, if the rights of the citizens are impaired or taken away, if the establishment of these or similar works, under the care of the sovereignty are at hand ready to apply the remedy.

I cannot doubt but when that portion of our citizens who are now led away by passion and strange delusions, and are ready to strike down the law and its ministers, come to reflect upon their conduct and the consequences that must ensue, they will cease to disturb the peace and harmony of the country.

The work recently destroyed is now being repaired under the protection of a force ordered by this Department; and I therefore call upon all good citizens in Clay County and elsewhere, and all officers holding any relation to the Government, to aid in securing the public peace, the security of the public property, and in bringing to punishment the persons who have so recently set at defiance the authority of the laws and the rights of the citizen.

This Department, vested by the Constitution with the power to see that the laws are executed to suppress insurrection, is firmly resolved to bring the whole military force of the State, if necessary, to put down these lawless proceedings, and to secure the quiet reign of the laws. It is far better that millions should be expended, and even lives sacrificed, than that a lawless band of men or private individuals should usurp the authority of law, and rule a day or an hour in madness in our happy State.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of State, at the city of Indianapolis, this 7th day of June, A. D. 1855. [SEAL.] JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

By the Governor:

ERASMUS B. COLLINS, Sec'

NEW-YORK CITY.

American Institute—Farmers' Club.

A meeting of this body was held at No. 351 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, yesterday. The Chair was occupied by T. W. FIELD, of Williamsburg.

The Secretary read a communication describing a new invention for raising [illegible] by means of layers at an elevation from the surface of the ground. He also brought forward a communication which he had received, stating that the seed of certain flowers, sown on beds of snow, prepared in Winter, were found to come forth much earlier than by the usual process of depositing the seed upon the earth. He next read an elaborate and interesting article on the adulteration of food of various kinds. This subject was noticed yesterday in the DAILY TIMES, which renders it unnecessary to do more here than allude to the document produced by the Secretary.

Mr. S. ROBINSON read a communication from a gentleman in Ohio, relative to a disease in chickens known as gapes, and setting forth a mode of treatment, or kind of surgical operation, by which the disease would be cured in fifteen minutes. This correspondent also states that he had discovered a red worm on the wheat ear, which had been very destructive to the crop in that State last Summer. During the present season the farmers were on the alert to discover the cause of the destruction of their crops, and they found a number of flies settling upon the ears of the wheat, and hence they inferred that those insects deposited the eggs which produced this red worm.

A short discussion arose as to the best mode of preventing disease in chickens, during which the keeping of the fowl from the ground, the mixing of Indian meal with cayenne pepper, giving them chandlers' greaves or phosphate of lime as food, were suggested as good preventatives to disease.

The Secretary read an article by Professor MAPES on the culture of grapes and the management of grape houses. The pruning of fruit trees was also brought under the notice of the meeting, when several suggestions were offered to maintain an equal balance and keep the tree in a pyramidal form. Some take off the side branches and others bend over the top to restore a natural equilibrium and enable the trees to bear a heavy load of fruit.

Mr. JUDD brought forward a plan of treating plum trees which had the effect of curing the fruit after it had been punctured by the curculio. A friend of his prepared a mixture, consisting of one peck of unslacked lime, one barrel of water and six quarts of salt, and, with a syringe, sprinkled over the fruit that had been punctured when the wounds healed up and they came to maturity.

Professor MAPES was of opinion that after the fruit was punctured and the egg of the insect deposited, nothing could destroy the egg that would not also destroy the fruit itself. Some applications might be used that would scare away the insects for a time, and one simple plan was to tie two pieces of tin to the top of a tree, and allow them to be blown about by the wind. The tinkling produced and the shining in the sun would have the effect of scaring of the curculio until it became accustomed to them. He also alluded to other modes of treatment found beneficial in some cases.

Mr. JUDD said that he had received the communication from a friend in whose word he had perfect confidence, but he thought it right to state that his friend recommended the application of this remedy before the fruit had been punctured, although it was perfectly successful last year even after they had been stung by the curculio.

PRESIDENT—Is there not a chemical compound found, when salt and lime are mixed, that is more effectual?

Mr. JUDD—It has been published far and wide that when salt and lime are mixed there is a chemical change of elements, the result being carbonate of soda and chloride of calcium; but this is a popular error; salt is a binary compound, consisting of chlorine and sodium—lime is composed of calcium and oxygen; when salt and lime are united under ordinary circumstances there is no transfer; the much talked of salt and lime mixture is good for much, however, as the lime produces decomposition of the organic substance, and the salt, if it does no more, retains the ammonia. Salt is good to mingle with guano and other manures, to assist in retaining the ammonia.

Professor MAPES—I and others have for years used salt and lime, and have found it to produce carbonate of soda.

Mr. JUDD—I do not say that under some circumstances, as where there are vegetable substances present, &c., some such change may not partially take place; but the attempted scientific teaching on this point has been wrong. There is not a transfer of elements when salt and lime only have been mixed under ordinary circumstances.

Mr. WARING had long read and learned from the highest authority that there was such a change, and called upon Mr. JUDD to prove that such a change did not take place.

Mr. JUDD—I am not called upon to disprove the thousand and one theories of superficial chemists and others. If gentlemen assert that a change of elements does take place, we will be glad to have them produce their authority. Until they do this, I maintain that lime and salt, when mixed under ordinary circumstances, do not undergo a chemical change to any great degree, and the proof rests with the assertors of the contrary theory.

The following subjects for discussion were agreed upon for the next meeting of the Club: Market Gardening, City Ordinances on Markets, Summer Pruning of Trees, Milk and its productions. The meeting then adjourned.

Firemen and the Police.

The following important order to the Police Captains of the several Wards has just been issued by the Mayor to aid the Fire Department in the performance of their duties:

OFFICE CHIEF OF POLICE, NEW-YORK, June, 1855.

GENERAL ORDER.

SIR: You are hereby directed to cause to be made out lists of the names and residences of engineers and firemen, members of hook and ladder companies and hose companies, living in your district, and furnish to each patrolman a list of the same within his posts for the time being.

You will direct each patrolman to promptly call at night such of them as may reside upon his beat, whenever a fire occurs thereon.

A disregard of this order, either by yourself or the policeman, shall be considered and treated as a dereliction of duty. By order of

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

GEO. W. MATSELL, Chief of Police.

The Mayor's Complaint Book.

Some lady whose etymological education is somewhat defective, (we deprecate a libel suit for the remark,) indites the following:—

NEW-YORK, 6th mo. 11, 1855.

FRIEND MING hast thou considered and determined whether the awnings that Extend only half over the Side walk are in accordance with the law or not
whether they are not a nuisance or not
and whether it is not thy duty to cause them to be removed thy friends consider them a very Grat nuisance especially in Rainy weather will thee give this thy attention and oblige thy

FRIEND.

LOAFERS.

That boys and young men are in the habit of gathering in Eighteenth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, where they annoy the neighbors and passers, especially on Sunday evening. The loafers aforesaid keep up a continual whooping, rattling of tin pans, rolling empty barrels, &c.

That loafers congregate in the neighborhood of No. 134 West Seventeenth-street.

That the corner of Stanton and Sheriff streets is infested by a gang of loafers who insult ladies and others while passing.

That boys and loafers congregate at the corner of Barrow and Bedford streets, annoying the whole neighborhood.

MADAM RESTELL.

That Mme. RESTELL is still carrying on her shameful and nefarious practice in this City, &c.

DOGS.

That a dead dog has been lying in front of house No. 141 Broome-street, and has kept said neighborhood in an unhealthy state.

That Mr. STEWART keeps a very vicious dog at his stable in Jay-street, between Greenwich and Washington streets, which bit an old gentleman yesterday morning. Said dog is a large, yellow, ugly beast, and should be immediately killed.

Col. MING was busily engaged the whole day in hearing complaints from ladies deserted by their husbands, and taking measures to ensure them justice.

Nothing of interest was transacted before Justice OSBORNE.

New-York Medical College.

The Introductory Lecture of the Summer Course was delivered yesterday (Tuesday) morning, in the Medical College, in Thirteenth street, by Professor PARKER. The learned gentleman began by disclaiming any intention, on his part, of delivering a formal address—the only intimation that he had had of such a discourse being expected from him was the advertisement in the morning papers. The Summer Course of Lectures in this College would, he said, be of a practical character, and might be made highly beneficial by the students, in giving them a practical familiarity with diseases. The advantages held out to them by this College, in this respect, were greater than those afforded by either the Edinburg or Dublin Colleges, and not surpassed by any similar institution in this country. He complained that there was not a healthful stimulus among the Medical Colleges in this City sufficient, by giving an impulse to an honorable rivalry, to develop all these advantages. This College, however, had exerted itself admirably; and not only that, but had made others work as well as itself, and would continue to do so in a still greater degree. In regard to the best modes of study, he strongly recommended the cultivation and exercise of a spirit of independent inquiry, a mistrust in authorities which personal experience did not support, and the necessity for a judiciously directed course of study. The remainder of his lecture was purely technical, and related to the proper determination of the character of diseases of the female sexual system by physical and rational diagnosis.

The Carson League Complaints.

Justice BOGART has decided on the fifteen cases brought by the people, on complaint of HENRY P. ROBINSON, against LIBBY & WHITNEY, (of Lovejoy's Hotel,) and others, for selling liquor on the Sabbath. The Justice says:

"In seven out of the fifteen cases, the witness ROBINSON alleges the offence of selling liquor on Sunday to have been perpetrated by the respective defendants on the same day—that is, the 8th day of April, 1855. He had therefore drank seven glasses at least of spirituous or intoxicating liquors on that one day, and had, doubtless, visited the different hotels for the express purpose of procuring liquor, in order to inform against their proprietors, that he might partake of what he was probably fond of—a drink of strong liquor—and might at the same time earn the wages of his degraded vocation. * * * As far as the witness ROBINSON had proceeded in his evidence, it was not of a character which gave it sufficient weight to justify the conviction of the defendants; and as he avoided, with evident intention, the completion of the cross-examination, and thus debarred the accused parties of a right that clearly belonged to them; and, as the Carson League offered no other testimony, it became my duty to dismiss the cause, and to discharge all the defendants."

The Justice gives briefly his opinion of the Maine Law as follows:

"No law can be safely pronounced a constitutional enactment which first creates a crime or misdemeanor, and then makes confiscation of property a punishment therefor. In the foregoing desultory remarks, I have given my reasons for my decision in the fifteen cases referred to. They may be crude, insufficient and unsatisfactory to those who, in endeavoring to lessen the manifest evils of intemperance, prefer force to persuasion, but by myself they are honestly entertained and fearlessly stated. Whatever may have been the experience of others, my own observation brings me to the conclusion that no human being was ever reformed or rendered moral by compulsion. But, however that may be, in a matter of judicial inquiry, to justify conviction the law must be sustained by the best evidence of the fact; so that through the medium of a fair and impartial trial justice equal and exact may be done, and the majesty of the law may be vindicated, and thus all be taught to bow with submission to its impartial decrees."

Mr. J. W. Bryce and the Union Safety Meeting.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 11, 1855.

To the Editor of the Herald:

The NEW-YORK TIMES of this morning publishes the substance of speeches made by me at Spottsylvania C. H. and Fredericksburg, Va., in the following language:

"It reports him to have said that he was one of Sam's sponsors—that he was present at his birth—that thirteen gentlemen at the City of New-York, in 1844, formed the Order of United Americans; that they had attempted no political action till 1850, when, during the hesitation and alarm prior to the Compromise measures, this party, ten thousand strong in New-York, got up the Castle Garden meeting to express sympathy with those measures. You should not, therefore, doubt the Union sentiments of the Northern American party. They supported FILLMORE's nomination, and would not vote for SCOTT."

The general idea of the paper which reported my speeches was correct. I did not claim to have been one of the original thirteen, of truly glorious memory, but an early member of the American organization. I did claim for the Order of United Americans that it was instrumental in getting up the great Castle Garden meeting; and it is no new proposition. I asserted the same claim in my address on the anniversary of WASHINGTON's Birthday, 1854, at Keyport, New-Jersey, and on the last 22d of February, at New-Haven, Conn., and have done so at different times in my public speeches in this City; nor will that organization ever repudiate this, the most honorable, perhaps, of all their patriotic antecedents.

The TIMES asks, in regard to my remarks in Virginia:

"Query—Was the above statement intended for this latitude, as well as for that of Virginia?"

I utter no sentiments for myself or my party in one section of our country, which are not frankly intended for the whole Union. The American party of the North, as far as I am acquainted therewith—if we except the few factionists, such as voted for WM. H. SEWARD—who obtained admission to the Order through mental reservation, or a warped moral sense of the obligation they assumed, are sound to the core in favor of the preservation of the Union and the maintenance of State rights.

As to the TIMES' second query:

"Did the Order of United Americans encourage the PIERCE administration to pass the Nebraska-Kansas measure?"

I will say briefly that there was opposition to the Kansas-Nebraska bill among the United Americans upon this ground; they believed it would open a distressing and useless agitation of the Slavery question, and they knew its principal authors and abettors to be Janus-faced, courting Free-Soil support in the North and Pro-Slavery popularity in the South. They were in favor of the Union, and opposed to all that could disturb its peace and harmony.

JOHN W. BRYCE.

Free Masons.

The fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons will celebrate the ensuing anniversary of St. Johns, on Saturday, 23d inst., at Milford, Conn., by a public procession, oration, dinner and other festivities, and fraternally invite Masonic bodies and brethren, of all degrees, to be present and participate in the festival. An oration on the occasion will be delivered by Rev. WM. R. ALGER, of Boston. The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts and other distinguished Masonic bodies will be present on the occasion. A procession will be formed at 10½ o'clock A. M., in front of the Town Hall.

The Masonic fraternity of the District of Columbia have been invited by their brethren in Paris to send a Delegate to a Congress of the Masons of the World about to assemble in the French capital to take into consideration the condition of Masonry over the globe, and to adopt, for the benefit of the Order, whatever measures may be appropriate and lawful. The Grand Lodge of the District purpose deputising some worthy American Mason, who may be in attendance at the Paris Exhibition, to represent them in the proposed Congress.

Robbery on a Sound Steamboat.

Saturday afternoon, while Officer SAMPSON, of the Eighteenth Ward Police, was proceeding to Boston in the steamboat *Cornelius Vanderbilt*, in charge of a fugitive from Boston, he was informed by the Clerk of the boat, that JOHN DUNN, one of the passengers, had been robbed of his gold watch and chain, and about $60 in cash. The Officer informed the Captain that he would like to have all the male passengers of the boat mustered, for the purpose of getting a glance at them. Having quickly collected them together, the Officer singled out one gentleman whom he thought to be rather suspicious. This person was at once conveyed to the Captain's office, where, undergoing a strict search, the watch and stolen articles were found safely stowed away in the depths of his unmentionables. The thief was put ashore at Stonington, and locked up in prison for trial.

Desperate Attempt at Robbery.

THOMAS BURNS was committed on Monday to answer the complaint of JAMES ROBB, who, on being sworn, deposed that he resided in a street near Washington-street, Green Point, L. I., and Sunday night or Monday morning, about 1 o'clock, as he was on his way to Williamsburg Ferry, and when in Water-street, the prisoner and two or three other unknown persons, came suddenly from the stoop of a house, and stopping him asked him to treat, and whether he had any money. Then BURNS seized deponent by the throat, and completely beat him over backwards off his feet. A violent struggle ensued; he resisted with all his might and cried out lustily for the "watch," whereupon the prisoner and another man ran away, and Officer DUFFY coming up, he ran into an entry where BURNS and another man had secreted themselves, apprehended BURNS and brought him to justice. Of course, the prisoner declared his perfect innocence.

Go Abroad to Get the News.

The *Utica Gazette* says: "We have not seen it announced in any other paper, and it may possibly be a mistake, but we are assured that Col. KINNEY sailed from the port of New-York on Wednesday on board the schooner *Emma*, for St. Domingo. Our authority for this statement is a person who went as far as Sandy Hook on the steamer which towed out the *Emma*, for the purpose of bidding good bye to a near relative on his way to another of the West India Islands. Our informant claims to be well acquainted with Col. K. and to have positively witnessed his departure, but not having gone on board the schooner, could not say what proportion of the expedition accompanied him."

Charged with Larceny.

MICHAEL FORD was charged, before Justice CONNOLLY, with grand larceny, on the complaint of JAMES SPELMAN, in that on the 9th instant, in conjunction with two other persons as yet not arrested, he feloniously abstracted from his person a one hundred dollar bank note, and the papers of a lease of premises No. 248 West-street, together with a receipt for rent. It appears that FORD acknowledged the perpetration of the robbery to HENRY HUTCHINGS, of the Fifth Ward Police, giving as a reason for its commission, that at the time he was intoxicated. He now pleads that he "knows nothing at all about it." Committed.

☞ Prize fighting is a prevalent entertainment on Sunday afternoons in the Eighteenth Ward. There was a very hearty time of the sort last Sabbath evening, at the foot of Fifteenth-street. The police may find employment for their leisure hours in that vicinity.

☞ Officer THOMAS SAMPSON, on Saturday, rescued from a house of bad repute in Cross-street, a married woman of Boston, who had abandoned her husband on account of his infidelity toward her and failing to make the necessary provision for her support. By order of Mayor WOOD, she was placed under the care of the officer who saved her from ruin, and both started for Boston on board the steamboat *Cornelius Vanderbilt*.

☞ The Sunday School attached to St. Patrick's Cathedral marched in procession on Sunday through several of the streets in the upper part of the City. They had three banners, bearing appropriate inscriptions. The boys were, with some few exceptions, neatly dressed, and each one wore a rosette and medal of of the Immaculate Conception.

☞ The German Singers are now preparing for a grand musical festival, the sixth of the kind ever held in the United States, and promising to surpass all the previous ones. The New-York Turnvereins will take part in the reception, which will take place on the 23d of June.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen.... TUESDAY, June 12.

Isaac O. Barker, Esq., President, in the Chair.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of the Directors of the Juvenile Asylum, to be relieved from taxes upon their buildings. Of A. W. Sherwood and others, against having a sewer in Division-street, from Orchard to Rutgers-street. Of Ralph S. Anderton and others, adverse to alteration of the present grade of Eighty-sixth-street.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman WM. TUCKER, that the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies report what disposition has been made of the gutter-stones, paving-stones, &c., removed from Grand-street, and which are now being removed from Fulton-street. Adopted.

By the same, that the Comptroller be directed not to pay from the City Treasury any money on account of contracts entered into by any of the departments of the City Government, unless the same shall have been confirmed by the Common Council, and an appropriation made therefor. Adopted.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Alderman MOSER offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting that his Honor the Mayor furnish to the Board at its next meeting a list of all appointments made in the Police Department since the 1st day of January last, with the wards they are severally appointed from. Also, the names of all policemen whose terms of office have expired, and who were not reappointed, with the names of all policemen removed.

POLICEMEN NOT TO BE INACTIVE DURING A FIGHT.

A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor, relative to the neglect of duty of Officer Nelson, of the Eleventh District, on the occasion of the recent Briggs and O'Keefe altercation, stating that the preamble and resolution adopted by the Board had been referred to the Board of Police Commissioners, and the case ordered on the calendar for trial. Meanwhile said officer, it was stated, has been suspended from duty and pay.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The Committee of Conference, appointed to meet a similar Committee from the Board of Councilmen, on the subject of an appropriation for celebrating the approaching Anniversary of National Independence, reported that there was no reasonable prospect of that Board receding from its former action to appropriate $5,000, and recommended that the Board of Aldermen recede from its previous action and concur with the Board of Councilmen and appropriate $5,000.

A debate arose in which nearly all the members of the Board participated, and in features of patriotism, and voting any public money, was expressive of views counterpart of those previously reported upon this subject.

The adoption of an amendment proposed by Alderman WAKEMAN, to appropriate $4,000, with subsequent amendment by Alderman VARIAN, in form of a proviso that no part of the same be expended for liquors or edibles, was the final disposition made of the matter.

The resolution, as amended, was sent to the other Board for concurrence. Meanwhile, on motion of Alderman VOORHIS, a Committee of Arrangements was appointed to make the requisite disbursement of the moneys appropriated.

The President named as the Committee Aldermen C. H. Tucker, Voorhis, Moser, Wakeman and Howard.

A large number of reports was received from the other Board, and referred to appropriate Committees, after which the Board adjourned to this evening.

THE MAYOR ON THE POLICE.

Board of Councilmen.

Daniel D. Conover, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of R. & A. T. Stewart, in relation to paving Chambers-street. Of Engine Company No. 51, for a new engine. Of Jacob A. Westervelt and others, for a new engine. For a culvert and basin at the south end of Thirty-second-street and Third-avenue. For a sewer in Barrow-street. To have the sidewalks in Fifty-seventh-street to be of the same width as the court yards in Fourteenth, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

To set curb and gutter stones in Cherry-street, between James and Roosevelt streets. To remove sunken barges from foot of Roosevelt-street.

REPORTS REFERRED TO COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

In relation to fencing Bethune-street, between Washington and West streets. In favor of fencing Ninth-street. In favor of fencing Madison-avenue. In favor of fencing Seventh-avenue, and in favor of fencing Lexington-avenue.

Communications read and ordered to be presented as follows:

MAYOR WOOD'S MESSAGE.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 12, 1855.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN—I enclose herewith a statement of "the number of detailed Policemen in the City, together with the name of each Policeman so detailed, the place or places at which he is detailed, the name of the service to be performed by him at such place or places, and the length of time per day, and what part of the day such Policeman is engaged in his duties," as called for from the Board of Police Commissioners, by a resolution of the Common Council emanating from your Board.

This information is furnished by myself as Mayor, without admitting the right of the Common Council to require it. It is the exclusive privilege of the Mayor, as head of the Police Department, to detail Policemen without responsibility to anybody, not even to the Board of Police Commissioners itself.

By special Laws of the State and by the Charter, the organization and regulating of the Police force, is placed under the management and control of a Board of Commissioners, consisting of the Mayor, Recorder and City Judge. The Common Council of this City, is given by no Act of the Legislature, nor by the Charter, or any amendment to it any jurisdiction whatever, over the management, direction or personel of this Department. Beyond the necessary legislation required in voting supplies, such as Station-House, &c., it has nothing whatever to do with it. It cannot appoint the Commissioners, nor take any part in the appointments, trial or removal of policemen, nor interfere with the Rules and Regulations adopted by them for its government. It has no power over this Department, whatever, so far as the direction and exercise of its official duties are concerned.

But admitting the right of the Common Council to call for the information asked in the resolution referred to, it has applied to the wrong officers; the detailing of policemen being a prerogative resting exclusively in the Mayor by State Law, the Board of Commissioners as such, having nothing to do with it whatever. The Mayor makes all the detailments, except officers detailed by the Captains in a few of the wards, who act as Dock Masters, &c. The present Mayor recognizes no authority in the Common Council, or in any other quarter, to supervise his conduct in the discharge of this duty. He will perform it for the public benefit, as he understands it, without being influenced by any action taken elsewhere, having as its object an interference with the course he may adopt with reference to it. The proper efficiency of this corps is dependant upon discipline, which can be obtained and maintained only by the firm hand of unrestricted power, entirely exempt from outside influences. The Mayor desires to be left *unmolested in his exertions to improve this important* branch of the public service, which has been wisely placed entirely under him. He is fully conscious of the responsibilities of the trust. And while ever ready to impart information to the Common Council, which may be required to enlighten it in the discharge of its legislative duties, he will also protect the Department of which he is the head, and over which, by law, he has, (with his associates,) sole control, from any efforts to subvert this authority, and thus impair the subordination so essential to the well-being of the Police force. Information concerning it cannot be required by the Common Council for the purpose of legislation, because it has no power to legislate at all in the premises.

I have deemed it proper to state frankly my position on this subject, that it may not be misunderstood or misconstrued in giving the information now called for.

It is not my wish to refuse any inquiry into the mode of conducting this Department. The whole policy of my administration has been to throw all the Executive offices open to public scrutiny. Investigation can never prove injurious to a properly conducted public office, though there are many reasons why a large police force, governed by stringent rules affecting its discipline, and under the control of one head, should not be subjected to outside agitation influences foreign to its command, and *unacquainted with the domestic regimé* and the consideration so necessary to the preservation of proper submission to the recognised authority.

With this brief statement of my views, as to how far the Common Council can interfere in the administration of the Police Department of this City, and without any intention of treating your authority with disrespect, I herewith submit the information called for. Very respectfully,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

After the transaction of the routine business, the Board adjourned to Wednesday.

The names, numbers and specific duties of the detailed force accompanied the above message. The entire number of detailed policemen is 145.

Meeting of the Governors of the Almshouse.

A meeting of this body was held at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Rotunda. Present, Governors Townsend, Draper, Tiemann, West, Duke, Dugro, Henry, Smith.

The Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting and also lists of the several requisites obtained for the use and consumption of the different Institutions for the next fortnight.

The following returns show the number of persons remaining in the Institutions under charge of the Governors, for the week ending June 9th: Bellevue Hospital, 649; Lunatic Asylum, 581; Almshouse, 1,018; Penitentiary, 361; Penitentiary Hospital, 254; Workhouse, 783; Small-Pox Hospital, 5; Randall's Island, 838; Randall's Hospital, 252; City Prisons, 381; Colored Home, 246; Colored Orphan Asylum, 180; Children at nurse, 186. Total, 5,725. Increase, 35. Number remaining June 2, 5,690; admitted, 1,403. Total, 7,093. Died, 30; discharged, 1,221; sent to Penitentiary, 113; sent to State Prison, 4. Total, 1,368. Remaining June 9, 5,725.

After some discussion, a resolution was adopted for the reception of the Common Councilmen on Randall's Island, with all the hospitalities, by a Committee of three of the Governors. Governors DRAPER, HENRY and TIEMANN were nominated to discharge that duty.

Mr. TIEMANN expressed a hope that there would be no extravagance upon the occasion, and that nothing better than a cold collation would be given, but Governor DRAPER and other members dissented.

A communication from the resident Physician on Blackwell's Island was received, recommending the appointment of Dr. REID, as Assistant Physician in room of the gentleman who had resigned that situation.

Governor DUKE opposed the motion on the ground that he considered it better in such cases to refer the matter to the Board of Consulting Physicians, of the Penitentiary, who should examine the qualifications of the party nominated.

Governor WEST differed with Governor DUKE, inasmuch as there was no board in existence there with power to make such examination, and also because it was contrary to precedent.

Governor DRAPER supported Governor DUKE, and thought when they were called upon to appoint an assistant, at the resident Physician's request, it was only right that they should refer the party to the Physicians of the Penitentiary to ascertain his qualifications. Cases had before occurred when persons who had been appointed were found totally unfit for the situation when they came to practice. An appointment of a Doctor by a Doctor was like the appointment of a politician by a politician, or of a friend by a friend, which led to a system of nepotism.

Governor WEST said that the Physicians were allowed to attend the Penitentiary, at the request of Dr. SANGER, that he might have the benefit of their opinion in certain cases; but they had no power or authority to give certificates of medical qualification. It was different at Bellevue, where there was an examining Board.

Governor DUKE thought that Governor WEST would oppose any resolution brought up by him, and attribute improper motives because he could not understand what his real motives were.

Governor WEST warmly repudiated any such intention.

After some further hot discussion, the recommendation of Dr. SANGER was put to the vote, carried and ordered to be placed on the file.

Governor DRAPER brought the following report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the arrests made by the police of certain females in this City some time since:

REPORT ON FEMALE VAGRANTS.

The Special Committee to whom was referred the subject of sudden arrest, trial, conviction, and sentence of females, respectfully report, that, in their opinion, upon investigation, a great number of persons have been improperly arrested by officers of the Police, after having passed through the nominal form of a trial, are thrust into the City Prison, and from thence sent to the Penitentiary to labor from two to six months for crime never committed, wrongs unstated and unproved, and with which they were neither properly nor justly committed.

Your Committee respectfully refer the Board to a list of cases herewith annexed, which could be easily enlarged were it deemed important for the object which it is their desire to attain.

Your Committee cannot but express their unqualified disapprobation of this summary mode of arrest and conviction as adopted by some of the authorities, in whom is vested the criminal authority of our City.

There can be no motive on the part of honorable men having the power of arresting, committing and sentencing to prison whoever may be brought before them, to imprison, or in any way maltreat their fellow beings, nor is it to be supposed that many instances can be found among our Police Officers where such depravity exists, yet your Committee is constrained to say that almost daily rash commitments are made, and if all such cases were fairly and faithfully examined, it would, in their opinion, cause censure to fall heavily on unworthy and unfaithful Officers of the Police, as well as upon careless and incompetent magistrates.

The evils of rash committals are not to be treated lightly. Their number is not small. Sweeping and wholesale charges of the arresting officer often produce great excitement which may be the offspring of innocence and no evidence of guilt; and we fear that such officer as often punishes an honest resistance under an expression of great indignation as to be vindicating the law under circumstances of its actual violation.

If your Committee are correct in their statement, the subject is one of deep concern, not merely on account of what has passed, but chiefly so, because of the propriety and the necessity for future protection against unwarranted, illegal and unjustifiable action in future. This mode, on the part of the officers of the law, not only abridges personal liberty, but renders the City unsafe, as well as [illegible] as a residence for the humble and the unknown, and uninviting to strangers, who become strongly prejudiced against a community that seems at least filled with the elements of violence, immorality and crime.

Your Committee, without intending to go into lengthy particulars, unite in declaring it the duty of this Board, acting as citizens in whose hands the victims of those unjust commitments referred to are consigned, to protest in a most serious manner against a repetition of past injustice of the nature alluded to, and further, to recommend and urge upon our magistrates and officers to guard with more minuteness the rights of those suspected of crime of the character which is the subject of this report.

They further recommend that if the evil should continue, it may be the duty of the Warden, upon receiving the females committed, to apprise the President and Secretary of the Board of the fact, and until further action, may, as far as possible, keep street females separate and apart from the more abandoned, until inquiry be made into the facts and the history of the parties. That it may be the duty of the Clerk of this Board to inquire and report the name of the officer arresting, the magistrate committing, and the circumstances attending such arrest and committal, to the end that in case of injustice, such course may be taken as to require the interference in their behalf as justice may require.

S. DRAPER,
EDW. C. WEST,
WM. S. DUKE.

The following correspondence accompanied the report.

POLICE COURT, FIRST DISTRICT, HALLS OF JUSTICE,
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 30, 1855.

GOV. DUGRO—*Dear Sir:* I have fully examined into the case of MARGARET MCDERMOTT, committed by me on the 22d inst. as a vagrant, and find that she is a virtuous girl, only a few months in the country. It is my opinion she should be discharged.

Respectfully yours,
MICHAEL CONNOLLY, Police Justice.

OFFICE OF GOVERNORS OF ALMSHOUSE,
ROTUNDA PARK, NEW-YORK, Friday, June 1, 1855.

City and County of New-York, ss.: The Warden of the Workhouse, Blackwell's Island, will discharge from custody MARGARET MCDERMOTT, committed May, 1855, by M. CONNOLLY, Esq., Police Justice, for three months.

WM. S. DUKE, ISAAC TOWNSEND, } Governors of Almshouse.

The report having been put for adoption by the *President, it was unanimously accepted*, when the Board adjourned until Tuesday.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR....WEDNESDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 97, 12, 101, 14 to 20.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Part I.—Nos. 1847, 9, 10, 1933, 1924, 1997½, 1998, 2012, 2035, 60, 86 to 89. *Part II*—Nos. 71, 81, 84, 90 to 96.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*.—Case still on.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 494, 345, 98, 325, 960, 966, 256½, 947, 800, 1017, 1094, 1026, 1009½, 948, 802, 389, 920, 598, 1029, 1002, 706, 194, 844, 811, 812, 917, 819, 8, 731, 379, 804, 369, 1026, 951, 66, 961, 886, 287, 795, 984.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I*—Nos. 799, 800, 442, 818 to 827, 829. *Part II*—Nos. 930 to 940, 942 to 945.

SUPREME COURT—IN CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Roosevelt.

WITNESS, PRACTICE, PARTY.

Bleecker vs. Carroll and others.—The plaintiff asks for an attachment against Mr. Carroll, one of the parties to the suit, on the ground of his non-attendance to be examined as a witness, not at, but before the trial. Mr. Carroll justifies himself for his apparent default on the ground that he was neither duly summoned nor sufficiently paid. Although served with a subpoena in New-York, his residence, he says, was at Rockaway; and he was entitled, therefore, to fees for that distance at the rate of four cents per mile each way, and fifty cents over—making, under any calculation, more than the two dollars paid to him by the plaintiff. As to the process, it was in the form of a subpoena, whereas the law, it is said, requires a summons. Every subpoena is, no doubt, in some sense a summons, but in the sense of the Code it is not. The Code, when a party is to be examined "at any time before the trial," and declines to attend of his own accord, "may be compelled in the same manner as a witness who is to be examined conditionally." Now the conditional examination of an ordinary witness—that is his examination to be used only in the event of his inability to testify orally at the trial—is provided for by the revised statutes; and those statutes, as will presently be seen, do not admit of a common formal subpoena in such cases. They require a special preliminary application, not to the clerk, but to a judge, who, before making any order, must look into "the circumstances," and be "satisfied" that such examination, out of the usual course, before the trial, is necessary to the attainment of "justice between the parties." But the order alone is not sufficient. That merely authorises the examination. To compel attendance—that is the attendance, not of the parties as parties, but of any person "as such witness"—the officer granting the order may issue "a summons for that purpose." Now, a summons, in a subsequent part of the statute, is declared to be a requisition "under the hand of the judge or officer issuing the same;" whereas, a subpoena, in the same article, is called "a writ under the seal of the court." The mode of service in each case, although very similar, is also distinctly and separately prescribed. Disobedience, in the case of a subpoena, is denominated "a contempt of the court out of which it issued;" to be punished, of course, by attachment; disobedience in the case of a summons has no such designation, and it is to be followed by no such consequences, but by a warrant, the warrant of the officer—"his warrant," as the statute expresses it, "to apprehend such witness, and bring him before such judge to be examined." (3 R. S., 409.) The plaintiff, therefore, if now entitled to any process, is only entitled to a warrant such as the one described. He is not entitled to such a warrant, because the judge has no authority to issue a warrant, unless the witness, whose failure to attend is complained of, has been "duly summoned," which Mr. Carroll, it is clear, has not been. The order to show cause must be discharged.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—JUNE 12.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

THE SMITH FAMILY IN TROUBLE.

Fern vs. Smith.—It appears that plaintiff in this case, Henry Fern, was employed by the Messrs. Smith to canvass the country for subscriptions to a picture of a view of Brooklyn. On account of some difficulty between them, they parted company. Shortly afterward Messrs. Smith published a circular denouncing him as dishonest, and otherwise reflecting upon his character. Upon this circular the plaintiff sues to recover the sum of $25,000 damages. In defense the Messrs. Smith allege that the circular was true; that it was published in good faith and with a good intent. They allege that the plaintiff went to Albany to get subscriptions to the view of Brooklyn, but that they found false names were returned to them, and fraudulent representations in regard to the pictures were made to subscribers.

Verdict for defendant.

For plaintiff William Mostry. For defendants Messrs. Field, Brainard and Rice.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—JUNE 12.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

DECISIONS.

Hornsby vs. Cramer et al.—Order for judgment granted.

Wells vs. Jewett.—Demurrer allowed with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs of demurrer.

Bell vs. Mali et al.—Gilland vs. The same.—Jewett and Mali should be discharged from arrest, with $10 costs of motion in each case, unless plaintiff elects in five days to pay the costs, and amend complaint and put in affidavit supplying defects, and serve the same in fifteen days hereafter. Defendants to have right to answer and revise motion for discharge without serving any papers not already served.

Before Hon. Justice Cowles.

Colvenaere vs. Lancaster.—Motion for injunction granted.

Holden vs. Havens.—Question of propriety of a jury trial, reserved until issues are framed.

In re. Guardianship of Winchell.—Order appropriating Maria A. Barnes guardian.

THE CHEMICAL BANK FORGERY.

The Second Trial of Lyman Cole—Great Fracas in Court—The Bench vs. The Bar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—JUNE 12.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

Yesterday, in this Court, there was no trial beyond a trial of patience. The Bench was great, the lawyers (including the District Attorney,) were furious and the spectators (including the reporters,) were amused. Great is the anger of little minds. Our readers already are aware that Lyman Cole, the alleged accomplice of Kissane, is on trial for the second time. He has chosen, on this occasion, for his senior counsel, Mr. Jordan, who on Monday and yesterday was employed in another case. At the opening of the Court on Monday Mr. Busteed moved to postpone the trial because Mr. Jordan was not present. Recorder SMITH, who officiated for Judge Stuart, said that the Jury could be empanelled, (which was sure to be a work of some hours,) and then they would adjourn. The Jury was empanelled, and then a little episode ([illegible] to yesterday's farce,) occurred. The Recorder asked Mr. Busteed if he had any objection to the separation of the Jury. Mr. Busteed [illegible] the winged bulls discovered by Mr. Layard at Nineveh. The Recorder repeated his question, and Mr. Busteed [illegible] to the Great Pyramid; whereupon the Recorder observed that the Court had presumed that no objection would be taken [illegible] until the Jury could appear, and the Court would therefore adjourn. To which Mr. Busteed answered, "The Court said no such thing." The Recorder requested Mr. Busteed to withdraw the observation, but Mr. Busteed folded his arms, and sat in his chair more contumacious and mysterious than the Sphynx, and stiffer than all the Pyramids. This took place on Monday, and the Court, unable to get any satisfaction out of Mr. Busteed, adjourned, not without instructions to the District Attorney to take proceedings.

Yesterday, at the opening of Court, the District Attorney, A. Oakey Hall, Esq., arose, with due solemnity, and addressed Mr. Recorder SMITH. He regretted that the circumstances should have transpired—he and Mr. Busteed had been friends for so long a time; but to be moderate in his [illegible], he was astonished at Mr. Busteed's conduct. It was not toward himself alone; it was an outrage on the Court and on the Jury. He would be glad to find an excuse for such conduct, but he could find none. However, he trusted [illegible] interrogatories he was about to read to the Court would meet with a satisfactory reply.

In the matter of the order against R. Busteed, Esq., to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of Court.

INTERROGATORIES.

First—When the Court remarked yesterday that it informed you in the commencement of the proceedings that it would adjourn for the convenience of Mr. Jordan, after the Jury were empanelled, did you not respond, "The Court said no such thing;" and if not, what did you say?

Second—Was not your tone and manner disrespectful?

Third—What induced your reply to the Court?

Fourth—What have you to say in respect to the allegation that you have been contemptuous to the Court?

By order of the Court.

A. OAKEY HALL, District Attorney.

These interrogatories, the Court observed, might be answered at the end of Cole's trial, so as not to prejudice the prisoner's case. The questions were accordingly filed and ordered to be served on Mr. Busteed.

Mr. Busteed then rose. I desire, he said, to reply, in reply to the gratuitous apology which Mr. Hall has, without any warrant from me, made in this Court this morning, in which he appears to have turned from the position of a public prosecutor into that of a private accuser——

The Recorder, at this point, interrupted Mr. Busteed, and said that there was no motion before the Court. He could hear no remarks until the questions were answered.

Mr. Busteed replied: Inasmuch as I am accused of a crime here, and because any one guilty of crime is of necessity lowered in his social *status*, and because I can prove to the satisfaction of all just men, and the entire community in which I have dwelt from my childhood, that I am not obnoxious to the just censure of an enlightened and fair public——

Recorder—It is the Court, and not the public, that you are to satisfy.

Mr. Busteed—May I ask, inasmuch as I am charged with an offence, when I am to be put upon my trial? I ask this, because James T. Brady, Esq., who is now engaged in the trial of a cause, will appear as counsel for me in the matter, I having long since learned that the man who is his own lawyer has a fool for a client.

The Recorder said that when the trial of Cole was concluded, in which Mr. Busteed had to appear as counsel, the charge of contempt might be taken up.

Judge Lothrop then rose. He said: I wish to speak——

Recorder Smith—Are you a counsel in this case, sir?

Judge Lothrop—I am not, Sir.

Recorder Smith—Sit down, Sir—sit down.

Judge Lothrop—I——

Recorder Smith—Sit down—sit down—sit down, sir.

Judge Lothrop sat down.

Then arose Mr. Lorenzo Fairbanks, who said: As I have the right to be heard in this Court, I wish to say that Mr. Cole objects to being tried——

Recorder Smith—You have gone far enough, Sir; sit down, Sir.

Mr. Fairbanks caught up his hat and rushed out of Court.

The Court could stand nothing further, but incontinently adjourned. Mr. Jordan, the newly engaged senior counsel, it is to be trusted, will be on hand to-day, to prevent further exacerbation on the part of Recorder or counsel.

The City Judgeship in Brooklyn.

To the Supervisors of Kings County:

GENTLEMEN—The public Journals of the 9th instant advise me of certain action taken by your honorable body in relation to myself and the City Court.

I have waited a few days to see if the same modesty which dictated that action would suggest to you the propriety of communicating it officially to me, but it seems this was not a part of the programme.

The newspapers advise me that you have passed a resolution declaring the office of City Judge vacant, and directing the County Treasurer to withhold payment of my salary. This is certainly very modest in you; and I only wonder that you did not go a step further and declare the election of 1854 void, and order a new election, because some of the men elected did not suit you. This would have been quite as legal and much more courageous than what you have done.

Now, gentlemen, you will allow me, in all good nature, to inform you (for it seems some of you have not been apprised of it before) that my salary is neither fixed by, nor dependent upon you. It is fixed by the *Legislature of the State*, and, happily, it is placed entirely beyond your control. The Legislature not only fix the amount, but direct the Treasurer how and when to pay; and, what is a little remarkable, they have not directed him even to ask your permission whether he should pay it.

My salary, thus far, has been promptly paid when it fell due. It will be demanded the day it next falls due, and I have no doubt the Treasurer will feel it safer to yield obedience to the statute of the State than to your unauthorized, impotent, and impudent resolution. Should he, however, refuse to pay, or you to audit his account when paid, I have no doubt a very [illegible] process termed in law a mandamus, will remove all scruples of conscience.

The Legislature has confided neither to you or to the County Treasurer, the right or the duty of deciding who is or is not elected City Judge. The people have determined that question, and no resolving of yours can reverse that decision. I advise both you and your outside backers to submit with becoming meekness and dignity.

Every *lawyer* knows, if you do not, that I am lawfully discharging the duties of City Judge—that I had a clear, admitted majority of all the votes cast, that my acts are valid, and cannot be impeached; that my salary, while I discharge the duties, cannot be legally withheld; nor can my right to the office be tried in any such underhanded way.

If no one of your number or any of your outside advisers has the moral courage to bring a suit on behalf of the people, and put in bail for the costs and expenses, to oust me, or try my title, I think it extremely small, not to say cowardly in you, to put the Treasurer up to fight your battles at the expense of the County.

If you really believe me to be unlawfully exercising the duties of the office, why do not you or some one of your editorial advisers tender the bail and bring a suit at once. I invite you to the contest, and will offer you every facility for a quick fight.

As for your resolving my office vacant, you might, with equal modesty, resolve the Governor's vacant. I presume Governor SEYMOUR would be happy to learn you had that power.

It would be equally modest in me to direct an order to be entered in the minutes of the Court, declaring each of your seats vacant, and directing the Treasurer to withhold payment of your salary. How would such an order strike you? And in what estimate would you be likely to hold the author of such an order?

Let me say, gentlemen, in conclusion, that while I shall be ready at all times, in every proper way, to cooperate with you in reducing the County expenses, clearing the Jail, and dispatching all business promptly, I shall take special care not to encroach on your special province, leaving you to apportion taxes on dogs, pay nurses at the County House, audit [illegible] bills, and eat good dinners, as you may judge best, yet I shall look for equal modesty in you, in letting the business of Courts and the costs and salaries of Judges remain where the Legislature has placed them.

While the action of your Board is confined to its appropriate objects, it shall receive every respect at my hands, but when it transcends these limits to join in a cowardly hue and cry, it shall receive the treatment it merits.

E. D. CULVER.

BROOKLYN, June [illegible], 1855.

A Case of Humanity.

The two New-York colored seamen, ISAIAH BROOMFIELD and HENRY HINES, (Harry Hicks,) now in Jail, Goochland County, can be delivered and returned home for $250, jail fees, expenses of an agent to go after them, &c., all told. Ample papers and an agent, who can identify at least one of the men are now ready. Messrs. MILLER & GRANT, No. 271 Broadway, have $50 in hand for the object. Any further contributions for this object may be sent to the undersigned.

JUNE, 1855. J. W. C. PENNINGTON.

The most recent accounts from Illinois and Iowa, speak in far more encouraging terms of the prospect of a good crop of wheat and other grains.

A New-Haven negro has challenged Mr. Ma[illegible], of the House of Representatives, to meet him and discuss the subject of color, voting, &c., the negro to pay half of the bills!

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1855.

[illegible] can be had at an early hour of Jason Lawrence, No. [illegible] Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, where orders for the Daily or Weekly will be received.

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We are now fully prepared to execute all kinds of Printing—Plain and Ornamental, in the very best style, and at new rates. Country Merchants who desire Store Bills or Circulars of any kind, got up in a neat and elegant style, [illegible] give entire satisfaction.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Two Dollars a year for single Copies. Three Copies [illegible] for Five Dollars:—Five Copies for Eight Dollars:—[illegible] for Twelve Dollars:—Twenty Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

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Mr. Perry's Dismissal.

We are glad to learn, from so good an authority as the Providence *Journal*, that Mr. Buckingham Smith, the newly appointed Secretary of Legation at Madrid, is familiar with the Spanish language, not wholly a novice in the diplomatic service, and qualified to discharge the duties of the post. All the accomplishments he is likely to possess will be needed to supply the deficiencies of the Minister, Mr. Dodge,—who is innocent of any language but his mother tongue, and inexperienced utterly in the usages and duties of diplomatic life. But whatever may be Mr. Smith's qualifications, they will not indemnify the country for the loss of the services of Mr. Perry, whose dismissal from office has been effected without the slightest justification, and in reckless disregard of the public good. The reasons given for this arbitrary and wanton act, are too ridiculous to serve even as pretexts. That Mr. Perry violated good taste in addressing a published letter censuring Mr. Soulé to the President, is quite possible;—but how long is it since President Pierce made defective taste in the representatives of the country abroad, ground of instant dismissal from the public service? Mr. Perry was ejected from office, because it was supposed that the act would be grateful to Mr. Soulé, whose intrigues he had foiled, and from the danger of whose rash and reckless movements he had fortunately preserved the country. The public records show that Mr. Soulé had disregarded the express instructions of the Government at Washington, and even ignored a letter of directions from the Secretary of State, in his eagerness to push the differences with the Spanish Government to the point of open war:—and it was only by reason of his absence from his post, the duties of which devolved upon the Secretary, that the Spanish Government was notified of the readiness of the United States to arrange their dispute upon a just and equitable basis. Mr. Soulé's course did not meet the approval of his own Government and he resigned his office, on account of this lack of support at home.

Mr. Perry has been long a resident of Madrid, is thoroughly acquainted with Spanish character and with the leading public men of Spain, and has shown in a variety of instances very marked and decided ability in the discharge of the duties of his position. In the present state of our relations with Spain it is certainly a public misfortune that the country should be deprived of the services of so competent a man as Mr. Perry, merely to gratify the self-love of so mischievous a man as Mr. Soulé. We shall be agreeably disappointed if this wanton disregard of the public welfare does not result in serious damage to the public interest.

Position Defined.

Hon. Howell Cobb, of Georgia, in a published letter, defines the position of the National Democratic party. Such a service must be peculiarly welcome to the members of that party, in the present rather complicated and confused condition of political opinions. "The admission of Kansas," says Mr. Cobb, "is the paramount question of the day;" and party divisions must be made, of course, upon that issue. He regrets exceedingly the excitement to which the repeal of the Missouri Compromise has given rise in the Free States, and finds in this his chief apprehension of serious opposition to the admission of Kansas into the Union as a Slave State. In this critical emergency, he says that the only hope for the South,—the only quarter upon which they can rely for help—is in the Democratic party. In past times it is true they had some aid from Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Webster, through whose official influence a portion of the Northern Whigs were brought to their support; but even this resource failed when the Nebraska bill was passed. "So that," says Mr. Cobb—

> "Upon the great practical question which must shortly be met—shall Kansas be admitted into the Union with Slavery?—the South looks in vain for help from a solitary Northern Whig of any prominence, or member of any other party, save the old Constitutional Democratic party. That there are a few national Whigs, with Mr. Fillmore at their head, whose hearts incline them to do justice to the South, and who would do so if in their power, I have no doubt; but the overwhelming majority of their party are against, and the very effort to do so, without the support of their party to back them, is political death. Therefore, the South can look with confidence to the Northern Democracy, and to them alone, in the impending crisis."

Mr. Cobb regards the Know-Nothings as likely to strengthen the Anti-Slavery sentiment instead of resisting it, and cites their action in Massachusetts, New-Hampshire and New-York as evidence that the South can hope for nothing at their hands. Mr. Cobb closes his programme of principles by thus reading out of the Democratic party all who do not assent to his position:

> "The admission of Kansas is the paramount question of the day. The position taken by Georgia in her last Legislature, [illegible] that no man is worthy of political fellowship who denies the right of Kansas, and all other Territories, to come into the Union, with or without Slavery, as their people may determine. This is the doctrine of the Democratic party of this State, and of the sound National Democrats of the North. *Upon this basis the National Democratic party will stand in the coming contest.* In her ranks there will be no place for Free-Soilers and Abolitionists. The man who denies this doctrine ought and will be deemed unworthy of fellowship in the Democratic ranks."

It is supposed that the Democracy of this State will have no difficulty in uniting upon this platform.

The New English Reformer.

Very many on this side of the Atlantic are watching with great anxiety the result of Mr. Layard's motion for administrative reform, to be brought before the House of Commons immediately after the May holidays.

There are strong appearances of a profound political revolution, in present progress through the English people. The miserable incapacity and blind stubbornness of the Aristocracy, bringing fruits of shame and disaster, have deeply aroused the public mind to the evils of the Administration. The great middle classes—the men professional, mercantile, and practical,—who after all, there, as everywhere else, embody the real power,—are rising up, and in the steady, moderate English way, are considering the feasibility of turning out the nobility, as such, from office, and putting—as the phrase is—"the right man in the right place."

We must not infer from the quietness of all this, that little will be done. The English people do not like noise and bluster; but we may be sure when such a meeting as that which lately met in the London Tavern—composed of some of the first citizens and members of Parliament—is gathered to reform the whole system of government, and pass resolutions so well-considered, that it is not all for talk; they mean something. This meeting is to be followed by others through all the large towns; and in this deep, quiet way, a revolution may be working which shall leave the English nobility where the French was after the revolution of '98. Possibly years may be required before the struggle will be ended; there are strong historic ties to the old English families of blood—still the contest has begun for life and death between the middle class and the aristocratic class. It is a momentous time for England. The oligarchy, who possess places and the means of power, may be able to hold out till their resistance starts up the fearful "dangerous class," which exists in England as well as on the continent, and the struggle changes from a peaceful administrative contest to a bloody strife of revolution.

In this, the beginning of the desperate struggle, one man especially stands out, as leader of the middle classes—Mr. Layard, member for Aylesbury. He has evidently thrown down his gauntlet to the aristocracy. In his speech at the Liverpool Dinner—quoted in our columns—he spoke words which "the first families" of England will never forget or forgive. In language, whose sharpness and energy the tame speeches of their present orators seldom reach, he denounced the whole system of army-promotion, of advancement by blood and purchase over merit. With the wit of our best agitators, and with the method of a man of business, he analyzed the system of appointments and education for the army and for official service. Names and persons were not spared. Men like young Peel, Hardinge and Palmerston, were brought up, and the shams, and injustice, and *jobs* wrought by them, or in their name, were mercilessly exposed. It was a bold thing to do. It must almost taboo him at the Clubs and in the *salons*. But Layard undoubtedly knew what he had to stand upon. He had been just admitted into the mysteries of Government, and had spent three months in the camps and the vicinity of the field of war. He was fresh from the jobbings of officials. The speech spread, and on the first opportunity, his statements were taken up in the House. One honorable gentleman, connected with the army, in a short speech, called him something quite equivalent to "a liar," and was called to order; another right honorable gentleman blackguarded him on another side; he was groaned and laughed at when he attempted to explain, and even the courteous and diplomatic Palmerston could not reply to him without the mild epithets—"false and calumnious,"—for which he escaped the censure of the House by explaining that he applied them to the charges, and not to the person of the honorable member for Aylesbury.

It was unfortunate for Layard that the debate was turned from the great point at issue, to some of his particular statements, about certain cases of promotion by blood or purchase. In these, he appears to have blundered or exaggerated a little, and so to have given his opponents an advantage. However, when he has gained his day for the discussion, which, the *Times* says, Lord Palmerston "with scant courtesy" told him he must find for himself, we shall hear him on a subject where personal questions and aristocratic disapprobation need not distract him. He will have the vantage-ground of attack on evils open to the whole people, where his opponents, along with their system, must defend fearful blunders and palpable abuses.

And he is evidently the man to use it. Such scenes as that in the House would alarm a timid man, but they steel a determined. There is no surer way to attach a brave man to a cause, than to brow-beat and bully him for it. Layard has had no gentle, civic education alone. He has been trained in the rough school of life. One of his first acts, as a young man, was to set out for India, to attempt to reform the administration.

On his way he became familiar with some of the Persian tribes, and giving up his journey, he spent three years with them, learning their languages, familiarizing himself with the resources of the country, and at length joining in their struggles against their oppressors, until finally his party were defeated, and he, with but a few others, escaped from the country. His elaborate papers, addressed to the Foreign Office and to the Board of Commerce at this time, upon the resources of Persia, and the facilities there for carrying through it the route to India, first drew to him public attention. Since then he has been engaged in various occupations of a political or scientific nature. He has been a laborious but quiet member of Parliament, and has twice, if not oftener, revisited the East to make researches, which have made his name familiar and valued to the whole world of literature and science. It is such lives as these which train men for public affairs. Dangers, difficulties; trying situations, demanding judgment and energy; experience in men and institutions of various countries, and the rough, hard life of one cutting his own way,—these make a man worthy of commanding.

Such a man would not be frightened by Parliamentary bullying, and would understand human nature well enough, if he ever had the power, to put the right persons in the right places.

Mr. Layard, as we understand, feels deeply for the oppressed nations of Europe; and if he ever should hold the reins of English affairs, will be apt to remember that there is no weapon so worthy of England to use, and so dangerous to Austria and Russia, as the revolutionary spirit through Southern Europe. Time will show whether this estimate of Mr. L. is right. It may be too soon to judge. If it is correct, we believe no man now in England has, for the next ten years, so brilliant a prospect. The *Times* upholds him; the great up-rising middle-class back him; the aristocracy, the place-hunters, the jobbers and the toadies hate him and oppose him.

If our columns meet his eye, we beg to assure him of the profound interest and sympathy with which many in America watch his course, and the hopes spreading that his public life may inaugurate a wise, careful and thorough change of English administration; and that at length the incubus of England, her weight of aristocracy, may be removed, at least from her Government.

Quick Communication between America and Europe.

The great features of the nineteenth century are the quickness and facility of international communication, which science and invention have brought to such a wonderful pitch of perfection. Steam has bridged the oceans and brought the remotest portions of the great continents into close proximity with each other. Journeys hitherto regarded as a work of no ordinary toil and danger, are now placed upon the list of pleasure trips, while the earth is almost girdled by those magic wires which, with the rapidity of lightning, convey our thoughts to the chief capitals of the globe. Nine or ten days, during the Summer season, place news from all parts of Europe on our tables. The printing press, steam and electricity are the great caterers for our intellectual enjoyment and material comfort.

The line of telegraph about to be completed to Cape Canso, in the State of Maine, will place us in receipt of intelligence from Europe much earlier than we at present receive it. It is proposed that the steamers sail direct for that point, and touching at Cape Race, the news will be delivered over the wires through the Gut of Canso, by which means we will have it probably about two days sooner than we receive it by the present arrangements.

If steamers were started from the west of Ireland, instead of from Liverpool and Havre, as at present, a further gain of from thirty-six to forty hours would be obtained; for it takes that length of time to arrive at the longitude of Galway after starting from the docks of Liverpool. But this extension of the wires to our Eastern shore is only the first link in the completion of the great chain which is to embrace the earth's circumference. From Canso the line will be carried on to Cape Race, in Newfoundland, and between Cape Race and the West of Ireland there is a remarkable steppe at the bottom of the sea, already designated as the telegraph plateau, and it is proposed to lay down an ocean line of telegraph along this plateau, from the eastern shores of Newfoundland to the western shores of Ireland. This ocean cable will probably emerge from the great deep at Galway, whose sheltered bay is admirably adapted for its junction with the Midland Great Western Line of Magnetic Telegraph, which is connected with Dublin; whence it is carried across the channel to Holyhead, in Wales, and there connects with all the European lines.

But before this ocean telegraph is laid down, the route of travel might be shortened, and nearly two days' later European news received here, by starting fast steamers from the port of Galway. The great circle distance between Cape Race and the western shores of Ireland is 1,600 miles; so that vessels sailing on a great circle—which steamers can easily do—and making sixteen nautical miles an hour, would arrive at Cape Race in four days and four hours. Large and powerful steamers, built specially for this service, would have no difficulty in accomplishing the task within that time. It might be worth while for our merchants to take this matter into consideration, and be prepared to reduce the sea voyage from land to land, as soon as the telegraphic wires shall have been laid down to Cape Race. The advantages to be derived by the commercial community from such quick transmission of intelligence, are too obvious to require comment. Should any enterprising speculator take advantage of the facilities which will shortly be afforded for quick communication with Europe, and place fleet steamers on this new line, the Government would be forced, by the circumstances of the case, to give him the carriage of the mails; for intelligence would arrive so much sooner, and be delivered much cheaper than at present.

When is an Alderman a Nuisance?

Judging from the comments made by our cotemporaries on the official conduct of Alderman Briggs of the Thirteenth Ward, we had supposed that that gentleman was pretty generally regarded as a nuisance; but when we alluded to him as such, last week, we did not imagine he would feel himself called upon to prove the truth of our imputation. But Alderman Briggs is not content with being called a nuisance; like his prototype, the immortal Dogberry, he insists on being written down one. He will have it proved by law; but the public will not be likely to see the necessity of such a piece of pure supererogation. The fact being patent, the courts, the grand jury, and the prosecuting officers may not be willing to lend the sanction of their official authority to the Alderman's useless proceeding. He has cited us before the authorities of Essex-street, for having called him an Aldermanic nuisance, and for degrading him in the estimation of his fellow-citizens. But before he can sustain his case he will first have to prove he is not a nuisance, and then that he has ever been held in any estimation by his fellow-citizens. We have a suspicion that the Alderman has a rather confused notion of what a nuisance is. According to Webster the word is derived from the Latin *noceo*, and the French *nuire*, which means *to annoy*; a nuisance, according to the dictionary and general usage, is anything which annoys or gives offence; and if any sane man in New-York can honestly say that the Alderman has not proved himself a nuisance by annoying and giving offence by his frivolous conduct in the Board of Aldermen, then we will confess our guilt at once. We have not the least doubt that the Alderman is a well meaning man, and an honest one; but he has fallen into bad hands, and we fear does not always act according to his own judgment, but permits himself to be made a cat's-paw of by some mischievous monkey who, like Goldsmith's dog, has his private ends to serve. Aldermen have not, heretofore, manifested much sensitiveness to public reproaches, and it is generally supposed that they have become as accustomed to skinning as live eels, and that they rather like it. We are willing to interpret the sensitiveness of the gentleman who represents the Thirteenth Ward, as an evidence both of his honest intentions, and his innocent nature. He has not been corrupted by the company he has been keeping; though he may be more of a wag than we suspect, and his show of sensitiveness may be nothing but "mock turtle."

But we have sufficient good feeling for the Alderman to give him a piece of wholesome advice, and we shall not permit ourselves to be in the least degree influenced by his compelling us to go up to Essex-street and listen to his charges against us. He is getting too many irons in the fire; he should stick to Matsell until he has satisfactorily proved whether his name be George William or George Washington, and whether he were born in New-York or London. Not content with bringing a whole brood of O'Keefes upon his back, and stirring up the blood of one of the Howards, he is now ambitious of being a party to a libel suit. With so much business upon his hands he will not be able to attend to his Aldermanic duties, and we shall not be accounted singular for entertaining the opinion that he is a very great nuisance.

The K. N's.

The news from the K. N's. at Philadelphia is quite flattering. It looks just now as if Massachusetts had succeeded in getting a bit of back-bone into the party. The South even think of caving. They talk of a compromise that is not *all* on one side. The last thought was to reaffirm the doctrine of the Missouri Compromise, (the sop to the Abolitionists,) and to resolve in favor of the Constitution, (the sop for the South.) New times, these if the South will be satisfied thus.

☞ Ex-Governor Jones, of Tennessee, has written a letter defining his position in regard to the Know-Nothing movement. With the political principles of the Order he declares his sympathy. He is in favor of appointing none but native-born citizens to office,—says that he does not remember ever having given his support to a foreigner for any post,—advises an amendment of the Naturalization laws, and thinks that some means should be employed to check the immigration from Europe to this country. In spite, however, of this approval of their principles, he cannot join the Know-Nothings, because he does not like the secrecy of their organization, because he cannot consent to be governed in all things by the will of a majority, and because it imposes a religious test on candidates for offices of honor and trust. While he never has voted for a Catholic, he is unwilling to become a member of any party which proscribes any sect, or any man on account of his religious opinions. Such proscription, if successful in the case of Catholicism, he fears, will not stop with them. The more such a spirit acquires, the more will it demand. Governor Jones closes his letter by expressing his apprehension that the institutions of the South are in great danger from the elements of hostility arrayed against them in the Free States, and that the Know-Nothings cannot be relied on for their defence.

☞ We publish this morning a letter of Judge Culver, to the Supervisors of Kings County, on the subject of their late action touching the City Court. As we understand the case, Judge Culver is legally discharging the duties. He was fairly elected by a majority of the votes—was also appointed to fill a vacancy, till his regular term commenced. He then took the oath, and entered on his duties. No competitor claims the seat. His acts are certainly valid, and cannot be collaterally impeached. We know of no law that can hold his acts void; and as his salary is fixed by the Legislature, we can see no way, so long as he discharges the duties of City Judge, that his salary can be withheld—nor do we see how the Supervisors can interfere at all in the matter.

Musical.

Academy of Music.—"William Tell" will be performed to-night for the benefit of Signor Badiali, an *artiste* whose merits are patent to the community. There will, we trust, be an appreciate attendance.

Madame Isidora Clark's Concert last evening was attended by a very moderate audience. The entertainments passed off with satisfaction to the audience.

General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church.

FIFTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

The Synod met according to their adjournment, at 3 o'clock P. M., and was opened with prayer by the President. The roll was called, when nearly all the members answered to their names, some 130 in number, not 30, as the printer makes us say in the last report. The minutes were read.

The report of the Committee to whom was committed the replies of the various Classes on the subject of subdividing the particular Synods, and making them *conventional* instead of *delegated bodies*, reported adverse to the change. Replies have been received from *sixteen* Classes, but *two* of whom reported definitely in favor of the change. Two others reported in favor of abolishing the particular Synods altogether. The Synod adopted the report of the Committee, and resolved that it is inexpedient to make any change at the present time, in the manner of constituting the *particular Synods*.

The Committee appointed by the last Synod to consider the alleged defection of the ministry from their obligations to preach upon the Heidelberg Catechism, and to instruct the youth in the same, reported as the result of their inquiries, that the instances of *omitting* these duties were more rare than had been supposed.

The Committee on the state of religion reported, in which they gave a succinct view of the state of the Church and its progress during the year. Rev. Dr. Bethune paid a noble tribute to the character of Rev. Henry G. Livingston, whose name had been inadvertently omitted from the list of ministers who had died during the year. Allusion was also made in the report to the fact, that there were a great number of vacant churches, while there is a much larger number of ministers who are without charge, many of whom are abundantly fitted for their work and anxious to become pastors, and remarked that this fact must be owing to a wrong state of feeling in the Church.

There was quite an interesting debate upon this subject, in which Rev. Drs. Messler and Bethune and others took part. It seemed manifest from this discussion that many churches with itching ears, declined the services of men abundantly fitted to be useful among them—and even those whom they could not obtain, had they invited them, and chose rather to remain without a minister than settle any other than *popular men*.

On the other hand, it was shown that ministers without charge, were not sufficiently ready to accept places which Providence had opened for them because they were not sufficiently important and pleasant.

The report was recommitted.

EVENING SESSION—SERMON ON FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Synod assembled with a large audience in the First Reformed Dutch Church, in the evening, to hear the annual sermon on Foreign Missions, by Rev. Dr. Vermilyea. The preacher took his text in 1 John iii., 8. "For this purpose the Son of God was manifested that he might destroy the works of the devil." He showed—

I. The *works of the devil alluded to*, and resolved this into his great work in procuring our fall, and rendering thereby the intervention of Christ necessary.

II. The speaker dwelt upon the purpose of God, and the mode of its accomplishment.

God had a purpose in allowing moral evil to enter the world. He contemplated the temporary triumph of Satan as a means of declaring his glory in the glorious and enduring triumph of his son over him.

This he designed to accomplish:

1. By means of his word, as the great moral regenerator and civilizer of man.

2. Through the Church as the instrumentality by which the gospel is to be preached.

As practical reflections, suggested by the text, the preacher introduced:

1. How we see the reason of Christ's incarnation.

2. We are assured of the triumph of the gospel.

3. We see the agency with which the Church is honored in this work. She is to accomplish this work. The preacher closed with a strong appeal to the Church whose representatives are here assembled, and to the officers and members of her institutions established here, to fulfill their duty to God in the age in which they lived. The world must be restored to Christ, and the Church must be awake to her duty in the matter.

After the exercises were ended, as we were wending our way to our lodgings, our ears were saluted with a melody of sweet sounds; and following our ears, we soon found ourselves in the Odd Fellows' Hall—where the Philharmonic Society were assembled and rehearsing some pieces in *preparation* for a Concert. They have about *sixty* members, and executed many pieces in excellent style. We rejoiced that such a large and enterprising Society was in flourishing operation, and bid them God-speed in their delightful employment—under the able direction of their leader, Mr. Clark, the Principal of the Public School.

SIXTH DAY—Morning Session.

The Synod was opened with prayer by Rev. Charles Still. The order of the day—the report of the Committee on Liturgy—was then taken up and discussed. After reading the report, the question of sending the report to the Classes for their consideration was discussed very fully, and at length it was resolved to take up the report and act upon it, in sections. Rev. Dr. Bethune read the prayers and forms contained in the first eleven pages, which formed the first section.

Rev. Mr. Wood, one of the Secretaries of the American Board, by invitation of Synod, addressed them on the subject of Foreign Missions. He glanced at the progress of Christianity in India, in the Sandwich Islands, in Turkey and in China, and the Providences by which the way was prepared for the spread of the Gospel, and closed by exhorting the Church to rally around their own mission in Amoy, which God has so wonderfully blessed.

The receipts of the Board thus far this year have been $2,311 more than in the corresponding period of the last year. Yet the expenditures, though conducted with the utmost economy, consistent with the increase of the work, have reached $34,000 more than they were in the same period last year.

Rev. Mr. Taylor stated, in connection with this subject, that he had just received a letter from Rev. Mr. Talmage, of Amoy, in which he stated that during the previous year they had received sixty-nine members into the Church there, besides many others into Churches connected with the Mission.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Rev. Dr. McClure, Corresponding Secretary of the American and Foreign Christian Union, addressed the Synod. After giving the reasons of the pleasure he had in appearing before the Synod of the Church of which he was a minister, he spoke of the growing spirit of reform in papal countries, as shown in the passage of acts of sequestration of the property of Convents in Sardinia and Spain, and of the inconsistency of Pius the *Ninth*, who while hurling anathemas against the makers of these laws, was nevertheless mortgaging the Church property in Rome, as security for a loan he was making of the Rothschilds. The Society aid a large number of laborers in France,—are beginning to occupy hopeful fields in South America, and employ about fifty laborers in the United States.

The Synod thanked the speaker, and recommended the object he advocated to the aid of their churches.

Letters were read from Rev. Dr. DeWitt, and from Rev. Mr. Revel, Moderator of the Synod of Vaudois Churches, acknowledging the receipt of some $400 and more from the churches, to support a Professor in their Theological Seminary. These were referred to the Committee on Correspondence.

The Synod then resumed the business which they had laid aside in the morning—the consideration of the Liturgy. This was read in sections. The first section, embracing the prayers used in ordinary divine service, was amended but little, and adopted without much discussion.

The second section, embracing a confession of sin, written by John Calvin, and used by the Reformed Churches on Fast days, was read, amended, and then adopted.

The third section, containing the form for the administration of the Lord's Supper, was read, and elicited very full discussion, and originated many amendments. This form has been badly translated—has many quaint and obsolete expressions mingled with many beauties, and many earnest and some stirring truths. This has led many to say, "With all its faults, I love it still." Those who desire its improvement, adduce their love for this venerable formula as the reason why they wish to see its faults corrected, and have it as perfect and full as possible. The discussion is one of great interest to the Church, as shown in the full assembly of Delegates, which now amount to 140,—the largest Synod which has ever been held in the Church,—and in the large number of spectators. The discussion is earnest, but calm and dignified, as befits the importance of the work which is entrusted to the members. They feel this is the most important subject which has occupied the attention of the Church in years, and the desire seems universal to have it well and wisely done. Pending the discussion the Synod adjourned.

Arrival of the San Jacinto.

United States steamship *San Jacinto*, from Key West, June 7, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore C. S. McCauley, arrived last evening. The following is a list of her officers: Captain—C. R. Stribling. Lieutenants—O. Carr, W. L. Herndon, J. K. Murray, C. H. B. Caldwell; Acting do. C. W. Abby; Purser, M. K. Buchanan; Surgeon, J. L. Fox; Assistant do., J. E. Semple; Acting Master, E. Fanshaw; Commodore's Secretary, C. Striblings; Captain's Clerk, A. Bache; Boatswain, J. Burrows; Gunner, J. C. Pettee; Carpenter, J. McDowell; Sailmaker, S. [illegible]; Chief Engineer, J. Follansbee; 1st Assistant do., A. C. Stimus, E. S. Lul; 2d do., J. H. Warner, J. A. Jackson; 3d do., C. Lindsley, H. A. Ramsay; Passenger, Lieut. J. W. Robinson.

The *San Jacinto* left Havana on the 1st of June and Key West on the afternoon of the 7th, making the passage here in five days. Left at Havana, U. S. steamer *Fulton*, Lieut. Commanding Mitchell, soon for Key West. Left at Key West, the U. S. ship *Jamestown*, Commander Ellison, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore [illegible] Crabbe, to sail on the 9th for the Coast of Africa. The U. S. ship *Cyane*, Commander Wilson, was daily expected at Key West, from a cruise.

On the night of June 10, in lat. 35°, and lon. 74° 25', passed the wreck of a small vessel bottom up.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BAREGES AT HALF PRICE.

Beekman & Co., No. 58 Canal, corner of Mercer-st., have just received and will open this morning a large invoice of Bareges at the following low prices:

Very handsome style for 1s. per yard, worth 2s. 6d.;
Rich, various colors for 1s. 6d. per yard, worth 3s.;
Brocade, various colors, for 2s. per yard, worth 4s.;
Extra rich Colors, various colors, for 3s. per yard, worth 5s.

Also, a few pieces still left of those very cheap stripe Summer Silks at 4s. per yard, worth $1. And a very great variety of Plaids, Stripes, Chine and Plain Silks at very low prices.

Auction lot of Embroidered Swiss and Cambric Bands and Collars will be offered at nearly one-half their actual value. Call and see.

LACE GLOVES AND MITTS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. offer to the ladies the richest and best assortment of Silk Lace Mitts, Lace, Lisle Thread, and Alexandres' Silk and Kid Gloves, together with Hosiery of every description, at lower prices than any other house in the City.

COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

DR. S. S. FITCH, THE AUTHOR OF "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," &c., office No. 714 Broadway, New-York. Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 until 5,—treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free.

CARPETINGS AND OIL CLOTHS, 20 PER CENT. LESS THAN USUAL PRICES.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, cor. of White-st., will sell during this week at the above rates. Great bargains may be expected.

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER WITH THE LONG train of evils attendant upon that hitherto considered incurable disease, Dyspepsia, when a certain remedy is at your bed? HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS never fail. Read:

William Clauson, Carmel, Dec. [illegible], says: "We have used your Bitters in our family, and have derived considerable benefit from it."

E. B. Morse, Rhinebeck, N. Y., April 1, 1854, said: "It is with pleasure I inform you of the good effects produced by the use of two bottles of your HOOFLAND BITTERS upon myself. There are a number of dyspeptics in this town who wish to use it."

W. H. Simmons, Lyons, N. Y., May 14, 1854, said: "My customers are fast learning the value of your HOOFLAND BITTERS. As a medicine, it is in high repute with those who have tried it."

For sale by Druggists and dealers everywhere.

UNDRESS SUMMER HATS AT GENIN'S.—The number of new styles and fabrics with which GENIN opens the Summer season of 1855 is unprecedented. Among the prominent warm weather chapeaux are more than twenty varieties of felt hats, soft and hard. [illegible] Panamas of all shapes, qualities and sizes; [illegible] Swiss straws, light and beautiful; Real Leghorn and Canton straws, cool and becoming; and Palm straws, that ventilate the head and grace it at the same time. [illegible] however fastidious that may not be suited from the large and varied assortment of Summer hats at GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO., NO. 441 BROADWAY, are continually making additions to their large stock of CLOTHING, and would respectfully invite strangers and citizens to look in and examine their stock of SUMMER COATS, PANTALOONS, VESTS AND FURNISHING GOODS, which is so extensive and inviting, to those who want a fashionable and well made garment. Their stock of BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING cannot be surpassed, and the one price system, which is invariably adhered to, considering the low prices marked on each one, every article, must be an inducement to the purchaser.

TO THE HATTERS IN THE CITY AND COUNTRY.—A. LELAND & CO., No. 171 Pearl-st., beg leave to call the attention of the trade to several new styles of Men's Straw Hats just finished, among which are the "Young American" and fine White Japan Hats, both of uncommon beauty as well as durability, together with our usual large variety of Men's, Boys' and Children's Straw Hats, all of our own manufacture, at the lowest market price, by the case or dozen. A. LELAND & CO., No. 171 Pearl-st.

KNOX GREETS US, AS USUAL AT THIS SEASON, with a style of Summer Hat unapproachable in point of beauty and elegance. During the course of this week the old and well known depot, at No. 128 Fulton-st., will be closed, and KNOX take up his quarters down town in the splendid store on the northwest corner of Broadway and Fulton-st. His up-town salesroom at No. 533 Broadway will still be continued for the accommodation of gentlemen.

TROW'S NEW-YORK CITY DIRECTORY, COMPILED BY H. WILSON.

Office No. 20 Ann-st., June [illegible], 1855.

All persons whose surnames commence with either of the three letters, K., L. or M., are respectfully requested to call with, or send the necessary information, for publication in the City Directory. JOHN F. TROW, Publisher.

BOSTON PIANOS.—HORACE WATERS, NO. 333 Broadway, has the sole agency of T. Gilbert & Co.'s Pianos with and without the Æolian, Jacob Chickering's, Hallet & Cumston's, and Woodward & Brown's Pianos, all of which have the iron frame and will stand any climate. They are the best Boston makes, and will be sold at factory prices, wholesale and retail, with a liberal discount for cash.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—WE NOTICE THAT Mr. BLEECKER will sell at public auction, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, two valuable Building Lots, situated on 78th-st. (100 feet wide) and on 11th av. These lots are beautifully situated for immediate improvement. Maps can be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE Balsam is so certain to cure the most painful forms of these diseases as water is to quench thirst; also old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, headaches, constipation, piles, &c. Principal depot, No. 246 Grand-st. Sold by five cents per bottle.

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE.—IN A DAY were consumed in fixing in the hair the splendid black or brown imparted by this preparation, it would still be invaluable; but the process is completed in ten minutes, without a stain on the skin, unpleasant effluvia, or injury to the fibre. Manufactured, sold, and applied at 6 Astor House.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.

LICENSES TO MANUFACTURE.

Parties (out of the City of New-York) wishing to Manufacture these Lights have now the opportunity of so doing. For terms, &c., address or apply to THADDEUS HYATT, No. 129 West Broadway, New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARGEST and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 16 years experience, as natural as life. BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM—So well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

DAMAGED LAWNS.—WE WILL OPEN THIS DAY one case of fine French Printed Lawns, wet on the voyage of importation, which we will sell at 1s. per yard, the same as usually sold at 2s. 6d.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

THE RUSH STILL CONTINUES AT W. J. & J. B. FLOW'S, No. 12 Park-place, for the splendid Gold Shades at $1 50, worth $3, and Gilt Cornices for 75 cents, worth $1 50. All kinds of Curtain Fixtures 25 per cent. less than in any other house in the trade. Call and see.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—EXECUTOR'S SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—A large lot of Calf and Patent Leather Boots, and different styles of Patent Leather Shoes, will be sold much below cost, for the month of June only, at No. 76 Nassau-st., New-York.

BAREGES, BAREGES.—THOSE WHO ARE IN want of a rich Summer dress must not fail to examine the stock of E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, as they are selling the richest and cheapest goods in the City.

FEATHERS, BEDDING, &c.—CONSTANTLY ON hand, comprising in part a large assortment of Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Palliasses, Cots, Bedsteads, Blankets and Comfortables, at 150 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry, wholesale and retail. M. WILLARD, Agent.

SUMMER UNDER GARMENTS OF EVERY KIND in silk, cotton, zephyr merino, and Lisle thread, at McLAUGHLIN'S cheap Shirt Establishment, No. 133 Greenwich-st., corner of Chambers. Fine shirts made to order.

SILKS, SILKS.—A LARGE LOT OF CHEAP SILKS will be offered this morning, to which we call the particular attention of our customers, as they are great bargains.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

A French Physician sent to Prison for Five Years.

A special correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, writing from Paris May 10, gives the following account of the trial and punishment of a physician for a gross outrage upon a Spanish lady:

"The Courts of justice have played an important part this week. The first case was the trial of a physician of some standing here hitherto, as a doctor skilled in the management of childrens' diseases. He was called in last March, a twelve-month, to attend the sick child of a Spanish lady, of an aristocratic family, disowned, however, by her relations for disgraceful conduct, as it appears she has children, but no marriage certificate. He cured the child.

"In June the mother fell sick of a brain fever, and this doctor was again sent for. As she was with the greatest difficulty nursed where she was, he proposed she should go to his house to reside during her illness. The poor woman accepted this proposition without distrust, as, besides the guarantee offered by his profession, she believed he was married, and thought his house a sort of *maison de santé*. She was carried thither on a litter. Completely in his power, he did not scruple to violate her person. As soon as she was able to stand she quitted his perfidious house. After various ineffectual attempts to decoy her thither once more, he succeeded in enticing her thither last February. She took her little boy with her as a protection.

"She had scarcely entered the doors before he dragged her into a chamber, and there, after a scene of the greatest violence, and after making the most odious attempts, he threw her on the floor, and, aided by his servant (who was his mistress,) he shaved her head. The doctor acknowledged his guilt. 'Why, you are the disgrace of the medical profession,' said the presiding Judge. 'I know it; if I had never seen Mme. D'ACUNHA (the lady's name,) this misfortune would never have taken place.' He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment."

TOM THUMB's marriage is denied. He was a long way from Bridgeport on the day of his alleged nuptials, and is still traveling with Howe's Menagerie.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Leaky Vaults, Wet Cellars, &c.—EFFECTUALLY REMEDIED, WATER, DAMPNESS, IMPURE AIR, RATS, &c., ENTIRELY EXCLUDED FROM CELLARS, CEMETERY VAULTS, &c. The percolation of water prevented from ALLEY-WAYS, AREAS, SIDE-WALKS, top of street VAULTS, &c., with HYDRO-IMPERVIOUS ASPHALTIC CEMENT, the only effectual remedy yet discovered, as prepared and applied by A. B. MOEN, No. 2 Pine-st., under Metropolitan Bank.

Inquire of Messrs. KIBBEE & BULL, No. 30 Murray-st.; C. W. & J. T. MOORE, corner of Church and Barclay sts., and Park-place; J. M. DAVIS, JONES & CO., No. 58 Warren-st.; D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258 and 260 Broadway, and JOHN ANDERSON & CO., cor. Broadway and Pine-st.

☞ Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial.—Are you weak, dyspeptic, nervous, subject to sudden flushes, nervous and with neuralgia or tic doloureux, irregular in any physical function, enervated in any organ, subject to spasmodic pains of any kind? Here is your remedy. Is your mind, your memory clouded; does your head fail you in business, are you depressed in spirits, debilitated, worn out, and utterly "out of heart"? Here is your renovator. Here is a stimulant more effective than alcohol; permanent in its effects, and harmless to the system.

C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canadas, and the West Indies.

☞ Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ Those $3 75 Boots Made to Order.—By A. BAKER, No. 15 Ann-st., are made of the best French Calfskin with patent shanks. Best French patent-leather Boots, $6 to $7. Every style of shoes, gaiters, &c., cheaper than elsewhere; a saving of 25 to 35 per cent. in your boot bills.

☞ Removed.—BENJAMIN'S GOLD MEDAL BRASS SPRING TRUSSES,
To No. 1 Barclay-st., corner Broadway.
This Truss never rusts, nor grows weak from use. Six days' trial given, and money returned if not satisfactory.

☞ To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired Clergyman, restored to health in a few days after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct, Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers.—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

☞ New-York Horticultural Society.—JUNE EXHIBITION.—To be held at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on TUESDAY, June 19, 1855. Open from 1 till 10 o'clock P. M. An address will be delivered in the evening by WILLIAM C. BRYANT, Esq. Admission to non-members, 25 cents.

A favorable juncture having presented itself, the Society has determined to augment its Monthly June Exhibition, and throw it open to the public at a charge of admission. This will take the place of its usual semi-annual exhibition. Through the liberality of some of our friends, we are enabled to get up this exhibition without expense to the Society, the prizes being very generously volunteered by the gentlemen whose names are annexed. We are also greatly indebted to the Young Men's Christian Association and the Mercantile Library Association, who have, in the kindest manner, proffered us the free use of their rooms in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, where the exhibition will be held.

We confidently trust to the well-known spirit of our amateur and florists to make this show one of peculiar interest, and would suggest that they bring none but their best specimens. It is requested that all articles be brought in by 11 o'clock. We would urge exhibitors to prepare beforehand a list of their articles to hand to the Secretary. It is important that the articles be correctly labeled. The expense incurred in bringing articles will be paid by the Committee. The Exhibition will open at 1 o'clock P. M., and close at 10, and will be held under the usual rules of the Society. The awards of the Judges will be read off during the evening. For the $3 and $5 prizes, medals will be given. Prizes of less value may be taken in silver ware of equivalent value, if preferred. For articles of merit, not provided for by this list, the Society will award its diploma, on recommendation of the Judges.

PLANTS IN POTS.

For best collection Plants in Pots..$5,	by Edward G. Faile.
For the second best.......... 3,	by H. M. Schieffelin.
For the best collection of Fuchsias. 5,	by James W. Elwell.
For the second best.......... 3,	by Shepherd Knapp.
For the best collection of Cacti.... 3,	by Peter B. Mead.
For the second best.......... 2,	by Jacob C. Parsons.
For best specimen Plant in Flower 3,	by C. F. Lindsley.
For the second best.......... 2,	by D. B. Wheeler.

ROSES.

For best collection of cut Roses...$3,	by Wilson G. Hunt.
For the second best.......... 3,	by Shepherd Knapp.
For the best 24 named Roses....... 3,	by C. F. Lindsley.
For the second best.......... 2,	by Cornelius Oakley.

STRAWBERRIES.

For best collection of Strawberries $5,	by John Groshon.
For the second best.......... 3,	by Lambert Suydam.
For the best quart of one variety... 3,	by Wilson G. Hunt.
For the second best.......... 2,	by J. B. Herrick.

HOT-HOUSE GRAPES.

For the best, 4 bunches, (2 kinds)...$5,	by T. Netterville.
For the second best.......... 3,	by Wilson G. Hunt.
For the best 2 bunches, (1 kind)..... 3,	by Wilson G. Hunt.
For the second best.......... 2,	by Wilson G. Hunt.

GOOSEBERRIES.

For the best quart of Gooseberries..$2,	by Wilson G. Hunt.
For the second best.......... 1,	by J. B. Herrick.

BOUQUETS AND BASKETS.

For best pair of Hand Bouquets....$5,	by James Knight.
For the second best.......... 3,	by Clinton Gilbert.
For the best Parlor Bouquet....... 5,	by Shepherd Knapp.
For the second best.......... 3,	by Wm. Mandeville.
For the best Floral Basket......... 5,	by Thomas Hunt.
For the second best.......... 3,	by Dr. Jacob Harsen.

CUT FLOWERS.

For the best collection of Herbaceous Plants..........$5,	by Wilson G. Hunt.
For the second best.......... 3,	by C. F. Lindsley.
For the best collection of Verbenas 3,	by James De Gray.
For the second best.......... 2,	by Stephen Crowell.
For the best Seedling Verbena, (cut or in pot)............. 3,	by A. A. Leggett.
For the second best.......... 2,	by A. A. Leggett.

☞ New-York Juvenile Asylum.—APPEAL FOR AID.—The Directors of this Institution respectfully invite the earnest attention of the benevolent to a brief statement of its objects, progress, and present necessities.

Its objects are, by receiving and caring for the neglected and vagrant children of our City, to rescue them from the daily temptations to vice to which they are now exposed, and promote their present and future well being, as well as check the fearful increase of crime and wretchedness in our midst.

To effect these important results, it has been invested by its charter with authority to take charge of and control all children proper for its care, instruction, and apprenticeship, who may be intrusted to it by parents and guardians, or committed by magistrates; to erect suitable buildings for their accommodation while detained; and to place them with virtuous families.

About two years since, the Directors, through the aid of the City Treasury and the liberality of a few of their fellow-citizens, were enabled to open a House of Reception in the City, and a temporary Asylum.

Owing to a variety of circumstances enhancing the cost of many articles, the Directors have ascertained, that with the utmost economy, not less than Twenty-five Thousand Dollars, beyond the means now in their hands, are needed to complete the buildings in progress of erection on 175th-st. To obtain that amount they now ask your aid, that through your munificence this Institution, so honorable to our City, and so imperatively needed, may be continued in permanent and effective operation.

That it is fitted for the great work it has assumed, the past two years afford practical demonstration. By reference to the Reports it will be seen that, with all the disadvantages under which the Institution has labored, nearly 2,000 children have been committed to its care, many of whom have been placed with respectable families in the country, and all partaken of its benefits to an extent that affords a fair prospect of their becoming virtuous and useful citizens.

The Common Council have recently made an appropriation of $25,000 for the Juvenile Asylum, but this sum has been set apart by the City to provide for the maintenance of the children while in the Asylum, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter, and cannot be applied to the purpose for which aid is now asked and needed.

NEW-YORK, June 9. A. R. WETMORE, President.
THOMAS DENNY,
WM. C. GILMAN, } Finance Committee.
JOHN T. ADAMS,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ United States Mail Boxes.—POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1855.—The Postmaster General having authorized a large increase in the number of boxes stationed throughout the City, for the reception of letters to be forwarded in the mails or delivered in the City; and having also directed that such boxes be opened and their contents brought to this office four times a day; and that the delivery by carriers, of mail and City letters, shall be at least three times a day in every part of the City south of 54th-st.: Notice is hereby given to persons desiring to have boxes stationed at their places of business, for the accommodation of their customers and neighbors, that applications therefor should be addressed, in writing, to NELSON J. WATERBURY, Assistant Postmaster, on or before the 20th day of June instant.

No compensation is paid for the care of boxes, but for the information of the public a list of the places at which they are stationed will be published in all the daily papers. In no case will a box be placed in any store at which any other box is kept for the reception of letters to be sent by the mails or delivered in this City.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

☞ Notice to Building Associations, and to others interested in their Management.—The Committee, consisting of Hons. R. J. Jimmerson, T. Stuyvesant and John D. Dixon, appointed at the late session of the Legislature to investigate the condition and manner of conducting the affairs of the several Building Associations in the City of New-York, have this day organized, all the members being present. The next meeting will be held at the office of T. Stuyvesant, No. 20 Chambers-st., on the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain in session until 3 P. M.

By order, R. J. JIMMERSON, Chairman.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 11, 1855.

☞ To Ague Sufferers.—Take no more Arsenic Tonics, Mercury, Quinine, Febrifuges, Strychnine, or Anti-Periodics of any kind. The well known inefficiency of these noxious poisons proves them to be the offspring either of false medical principles or of mercenary quacks.

The accumulated atmospheric poison Malaria is the one cause for which the one remedy is the natural antidote which can neutralize it. Take this and health is secured. See the advertisement of RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE.

C. E. MILLER & Co., Auctioneers.

☞ Extensive Auction Sale of House and Store.—At junction of Fulton and Division avs., East New-York. The property is situated directly at point of junction of Brooklyn City Railroad, which renders it immensely valuable. Sale will be peremptory, at Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, June 14, by C. E. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers.

☞ China, Glass and Earthenware, Eighth-avenue, New Store.—Boarding-house keepers and private families are invited to inspect my stock of goods, which they will find unequaled in price and quality. French fancy goods from auction; rich cut and pressed glassware, at a low figure. WASHINGTON HADLEY,
No. 171 8th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

☞ Dr. Collett at Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton-sts., each evening (except Saturday) of this week and MONDAY and TUESDAY of the next. Subject this evening—*The Digestive Organs, their functions and Diseases*. Highly interesting to Dyspeptics. Illustrated by models, manikins, &c. Doors open 7½. Lecture commence at 8. Admission 12½ cents.

☞ To Ladies During Pregnancy.—A lady, who has suffered much from nausea and debility, while in that state, has found a harmless remedy, (no drug,) which not only affords instant and permanent relief, but imparts strength to the whole system. By inclosing One Dollar, pre-paid, to Mrs. H. M. CARLISLE, Post-Office, N. Y., ladies will receive plain directions, free, by return of mail.

☞ Fancy Goods for Druggists' Sales.—Tooth, nail and hair brushes, combs, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor soap, Farina cologne, and every article adapted to Druggists' sales, for sale by
RUFUS K. McHARG, Importer, No. 193 Broadway.

☞ Temperance Dining Room.—WILLIAM C. GREENE would thank his friends and former patrons for their past favors, and hopes to still merit the same at his new place, No. 194 Chambers-st., New-York. Rooms to let by the week, furnished, at a fair price.

PERSONAL.

MISS EMMA BROWN.—The young woman that wrote to Miss L., of Brooklyn, dated New-York, May 24, will please give her address, or call on the person she wrote to. L.

MATRIMONIAL.

TWO YOUNG LADIES.—With views to matrimony, are desirous of forming the acquaintance of KIPPY BANE and friend. Address to CAROLINE BENTON and SIELEA SREY, Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By 2 highly-recommended young women, in City or country—one for general housework; is a good plain pastry cook and first-rate laundress—the other, chamberwork and waiting, or care children and plain sewing. Any lady in need of help will find either an acquisition as honest, faithful servants. Wages $4 to $5 each. To be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S Advertising Office, No. 259 7th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two cousins in one family, or separate. One as seamstress and laundress. Can do neat embroidery on muslins or linen fancy stitching, all styles of plain and fancy sewing. The best of City reference. The other as chambermaid and waitress. A competent parlor maid; take care of the silver; they will take $6 each, if in this City or Brooklyn. Can be seen for two days at No. 217 East 23d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two respectable young women—one as good plain cook, is a first-rate washer and ironer—the other as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the washing, if required. They would wish to live in one house; both Protestants; have good City reference; no objection to go to the country. To be seen for two days at No. 308 Mott-st.; first floor, back room, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two respectable Protestant young women. One as good cook, washer and ironer, or would take a laundress' situation. The other as chambermaid and seamstress or waiting, and assist in washing and ironing. No objection to going a short distance in the country with a private family. The best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 117 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two highly respectable and competent young women; one as good cook, who understands her business and an excellent washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; either could take a place as laundress; both are highly recommended and would be found an acquisition to any lady requiring their services. Apply at No. 271 Bowery for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two young girls of neat and tidy habits, one as general housemaid in a small family of four or five; can plain cook, wash and iron for the family in the neatest style; will take $5 to $6 in a genteel family; has the best of City reference. The other is a neat girl of 17; can sew, mind a baby and do its washing neatly; good City reference; wages $4. Call at No. 217 East 23d-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED.—As coachman or waiter by a young man who perfectly understands his business in every respect. Has the highest recommendations as to character and capability, with the best of City reference. Any commands for L. B., at Mr. Charles Watters', corner of 12th-st. and Broadway, will be punctually attended to for two days, or at corner 6th-av. and 9th-st. M. B.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a German, well educated young person, in a respectable family, where she can do the fine sewing and teach the children not over ten years old; she speaks English as well as German; and would like to accompany a lady on her travels. Address C. E., Box No. 1,989 Post-Office, New-York, or No. 197 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn—for this week.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two Protestant young women, (sisters;) one is capable of filling any situation in a family but that of cook, and the other either as chambermaid, waiter or child's nurse in a small private family. No objections to go into the country during the Summer. Inquire of their present employer, No. 1 Gramercy-park, corner of 21st-st., to whom they refer.

SITUATION WANTED.—By an American widow lady as housekeeper, or as nurse to an invalid lady; is a good plain sewer. Terms a secondary consideration. The best of reference given. Call or address, T. G., No. 300 West 24th-st.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a Protestant young woman as cook, who thoroughly understands her business. Is a good bread, pastry and cake baker. References given. Call at No. 134 West 13th-st., near 7th av., in the rear. Can be seen two days.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a most respectable Protestant girl with good references, to do cooking, washing and ironing or general housework; is a good baker and first-rate laundress. No objection to the country and willing to please her employer. Call at No. 228 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young girl with the best of recommendations from her last place for two years, wishes to do chamberwork or the general housework of a small family. Call at or address No. 196 West 15th-st., near the 8th-av.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young woman, as cook in a private family. Best of City references from her last place given if required. Can be seen for three days. Call at No. 254 Atlantic-st., between Smith and Boerum sts., Brooklyn, first floor, up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to the country. Can give the best of City references from her last place. Call at 22 Prince-st., top floor, over the Bakery.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable woman, as chambermaid or laundress in a private family. Good reference from her last place. No objections to the country. Inquire at No. 109 West 26th-st.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable woman, as nurse, or to do the general housework in a small private family; best of reference. Apply at No. 294 1st-av., fancy store.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable American young woman as nurse or waitress. Can make herself generally useful. No objections to the country. Apply at No. 86 West 23d-st., second floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or take care of children. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 9 Prince-st., near the Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young man who has had five years' experience in the gentlemen's furnishing goods business. Best of City reference given. Address C. A. E. R., at this office.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable, active girl, as chambermaid, waiter, or child's nurse, and refers to her present employer, at No. 143 West 21st-st.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young woman, an American, in a private family, to do general housework. Call at No. 386 6th-av., in the store.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a girl 18 years old, as chambermaid, nurse, or to do general housework. Good reference given. Call at No. 129 West 26th-st.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young Scotch girl as chambermaid, waiter, or to assist with children. Call at No. 97 West 19th-st., New-York.

SITUATION WANTED.—In a private family to do general housework; would prefer to live in Brooklyn. Inquire at No. 19 Bond-st., corner of Livingston, Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young man, as assistant bookkeeper, clerk, &c. Call or address G. W. T., No. 210 Madison-st., New-York.

WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED.—To take charge of a school at Chester, New-Jersey, opposite Yonkers. The steamboat *Arrow* leaves Chambers-st. dock every day at 11 o'clock, for the above named place. None but Americans need apply.
OLIVER COSIN, Trustee.

CHURCH ORGANIST.—Wanted, a situation as Organist in a Protestant Episcopal Church, by a person who was educated by the first English Organists, and is thoroughly competent to take charge of an organ of any size. The best references can be given. Address ORGANIST, care of Rev. W. H. N. STEWART, Newark, N. J.

ALTO SINGER WANTED.—In an Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.—One accustomed to the service, having a full voice and a good reader, will be liberally treated with. Address ALTO, Box No. 3,267, Post-Office.

COACHMAN.—A temperate single man wants a situation in a respectable private family as coachman and groom, who perfectly understands his business, and is of obliging disposition. Can be highly recommended in this City, where he has lived. Is an excellent City driver. Would have no objection to the country. Call at Mr. P. Traynor's harness store, Broadway, corner White-st., on Wednesday, 13th, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.

MEN WANTED.—A number of honest and competent men to sell a new work of a local character in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn. Apply at ROSS, JONES & TOUSEY'S, No. 103 Nassau-st., New-York, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M. References required as to character and competency.

WHITE GOODS BUYER.—J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS want a Chief for their White Goods Department. He must be well acquainted with the markets of Manchester, Glasgow and Belfast, and also with the trade here. Apply by letter only, stating name and experience.

GARDENER.—Situations wanted, by two French gardeners, who understand the business and culture of green-house, hot-house, nursery and vegetables, either in the country or in New-York. Inquire at No. 6 Greenwich-st.

NURSE WANTED.—One who is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant. None but a Protestant and one who can bring the best City references need apply, at No. 40 East 21st-st., between the hours of 11 and 1.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS.—38th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.—Governesses, housekeepers; also, servants in every capacity supplied from this Institution. Superior American women can be found at the Institution this week. Madison-av. stages and 3d-av. cars pass within a few steps of the door.

THE BEST GERMAN GIRLS.—Suitable in any capacity, who speak English, and can give the best of reference, are waiting for situations at my Office, No. 14 Rivington-st. Also, of all other nations, mostly Protestants.
L. B. KREIN, Agent.

FARM LABORERS, MECHANICS and female domestics may be engaged at the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No. 27 Greenwich-st. Prospectuses sent on application.

MAY BE HAD AT THE OFFICE of the American and Foreign Employment Society, No. 13 Bible House, female domestics in every capacity, with first-rate references.

STEREOTYPE FINISHER WANTED.—At No. 81 Cliff-st., fifth story. A good workman will be preferred.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—No. 64 Varick-st., St. John's Park. Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with rooms, en suite or single, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board; bath-rooms, gas, &c. This location is very convenient to the business part of the City. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Three or four gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms (convenient to a bath room,) and partial board in a private family in Brooklyn, within three minutes' walk of South or Wall-st. Ferries. Address E., *Times* Office. References required.

BOARDING.—Well furnished rooms with board, for married or single gentlemen, in a new and elegant brown stone house, very desirably located. No. 29 7th-av., fourth door from 14th-st.

BOARDING.—A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board in a respectable family in 19th-st., near 4th-av., on moderate terms, by addressing L., Box No. 3,089 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A small private family can accommodate a gentleman and his wife with furnished or unfurnished apartments, in a pleasant neighborhood. References exchanged. Apply at No. 64 3d-st.

BOARDING IN CATHARINE-STREET.—Furnished rooms for single gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 1 Monroe-st., corner of Catharine. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms, with good board, for a few gentlemen or ladies, in a first-class house, having all the modern improvements. No. 25 Rutgers-st.

BOARDING.—Neatly furnished rooms to let, with board, in a house replete with the modern improvements. Apply at 21 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—A large front room, with bedroom communicating, if desired, to let with board, to a gentleman and wife, or one or more single gentlemen, at No. 12 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A few desirable rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen, may be had, with or without board, at No. 104 West 14th-st., near 6th-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, where they can enjoy all the comforts of a home. House pleasantly located in South Brooklyn near Atlantic-st., and within 15 minutes of South and Wall-st. Ferries. To parties desiring agreeable society and averse to changing their residence frequently, the present opportunity is an eligible one. References exchanged, if deemed necessary. For particulars, address HOME, Box No. 3,031 New-York Post-Office.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with a furnished or unfurnished room; also, two or three single gentlemen; in a delightful situation, three minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries, 30 Cranberry and Willow sts.

BROOKLYN.—A private family, having more room than they want, can accommodate a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, with board. The house is handsomely furnished, and has all the modern improvements. The situation is delightful. Call at No. 462 Pacific-st., South Brooklyn, between Nevin and Bond sts.

SUMMER BOARD ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—A private family having taken the Mansion House at the foot of 86th-st., would receive a few persons to board for the Summer. The situation unsurpassed on the river for beauty of prospect and health; the ground high and well shaded, and altogether combining every comfort and pleasure. The rooms are large and airy, and capable of accommodating a large family. Also, accommodations for horses. Only a small family is desired.

A LADY is desirous of meeting with a party of gentlemen or gentleman and wife who would loan her the sum of $100 and take the same in board; her house is located in the vicinity of Bleecker-st. and 6th-av., and of easy access to two lines of stages and cars. Address a note to Broadway Post-Office for 3 days to A. B.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—For gentlemen, in a very fine and pleasant house, with all the modern improvements, where French and German are spoken also. Terms very moderate. Inquire at Nos. 109 and 111 Canal-st., up stairs.

$6 50—$8.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, or single gentlemen, can obtain partial board and very pleasant rooms, with large closet, on the 4th floor, in a family where the comforts of home may be realized. Apply at No. 65 Henry-st., Brooklyn, near the Fulton and Montague Ferries. Breakfast as early as desired.

NO. 66 AMITY-STREET.—Citizens and strangers visiting the North, will find elegantly furnished parlors together with good airy single rooms, and they will be let with or without partial board; permanency desired; location beautiful, and near the best hotels. Water, bath and gas in the house.

NO. 379 FOURTH-STREET.—Apartment elegantly furnished on the second floor, to let with or without board, to a respectable gentleman or to a gentleman and his wife; also, rooms on the third and fourth floors.

VERY PLEASANT ROOMS FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN.—Without board, at from $1 50 to $10 per week. Board if required. Inquire at No. 1,076 Broadway.

ONE OR TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—For gentlemen, with or without partial board. Inquire at No. 85 Murray-st.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.
NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING,
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BOOKS,	CIRCULARS,
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And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH PRICE.
Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to.

NO WHISKERS, OR NO MOUSTACHE!—What a miserable object! What a fool! All New-York knows that my ONGUENT will produce a luxuriant whisker or a fine moustache in six weeks' time, (upon the smoothest face,) without stain or injury to the skin. I have been saying this for three years, and am almost tired of doing so now. If you want beard or hair, you "must" use it, for it is the only thing that will "force" the beard to grow, if there has been none before. $1 a bottle; large bottles, containing eight of the small ones, $5, safely packed and sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 586 Broadway; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZEIBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; BRIGGS, No. 37 State-st., Albany; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; COLLINS, No. 150 Main-st., Buffalo; and all druggists in the principal towns and cities of the United States.

TAX COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
No. 32 Chambers-st., basement of New City Hall. }
NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—The ASSESSMENT ROLLS of the several Wards of the City of New-York will be opened for examination and review from MONDAY, the 21st of May, until MONDAY, the 25th day of June, inclusive. All Tax-Payers desirous of examining and correcting the said Rolls, are requested to make application to the undersigned, at their office, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
J. W. ALLEN,
GEO. H. PURSER, } Tax Commissioners.
WM. J. PECK,

THAYER'S OYSTER AND DINING SALOON, No. 4 Sullivan-st., two doors from Canal-st.—The subscriber, formerly of the "Railroad Restaurant," corner of Canal and Hudson sts., having newly and tastefully fitted up the above place as an Oyster and Dining Saloon, will be happy to see all his old friends and the public generally THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at the above place. Attached to the Saloon there are private supper rooms for the accommodation of ladies. J. B. THAYER, Proprietor.
N. B.—A large Show Lamp for sale.

H. J. BRENT WILL DELIVER A LECTURE on Art, at the Chapel of the New-York University, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 14th inst., at 8 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents. Tickets to be had at the door.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—The MAILS for EUROPE, per United States steamer PACIFIC, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of June, at 10½ o'clock A. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

FOR STREET COMMISSIONER.—Capt. HENRY WILSON.—The people's candidate.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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AN APPEAL TO THE CANDID.
Dr. L. S. WRIGHT'S SCROFULOUS ANTIDOTE
Is the only medicine ever discovered that may be relied on for the
CURE OF CONSUMPTION
And all other scrofulous diseases.

It has performed more wonderful cures than all other medicines offered to the public. This medicine, to the afflicted, may be hailed as good news. Unlike other medicines it will not deceive your most sanguine expectations. Also, DR. WRIGHT'S LIQUID CATHARTIC,
OR FAMILY PHYSIC.

A complete revolution in medicine. This physic is destined to do away with all other purgatives now in use; it is perfectly pleasant to the taste; children as well as adults take it with pleasure. It operates thoroughly, yet gently; produces neither nausea nor griping; is the
CHEAPEST PHYSIC IN USE,
And is truly and honestly the best Bilious and Alterative Physic known. It is a perfect Regulator of the Stomach and Bowels,
AND WILL NOT LEAVE THE BOWELS COSTIVE.
As a Worm Medicine it is unequaled.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
Sold, wholesale and retail, at No. 469 Broadway, and at the principal Drug Stores throughout the United States.

THE NEW NOVEL UPON FASHIONABLE RELIGION AND BUSINESS LYING.
WHICH: THE RIGHT, OR THE LEFT?
OR,
THE CHURCH OF CHRIST AND THE CHURCH OF SOCIETY.

We hasten to inform our own customers and booksellers generally, that we have succeeded in completing an arrangement with Messrs. GARRETT & CO. for early supplies of this forthcoming WONDER BOOK, and shall be able to fill all orders for it at Messrs. GARRETT & CO.'S prices, and many days in advance of its City publication.
KIGGINS & KELLOGG, Booksellers, No. 88 John-st.

THE FORTHCOMING NEW NOVEL
WHICH: THE RIGHT, OR THE LEFT?
OR,
THE CHURCH OF CHRIST AND THE CHURCH OF SOCIETY.

Our arrangements with Messrs. GARRETT & CO. will enable us to furnish our own customers and Booksellers generally, in the United States and British America, with early supplies of this Startling Novel at its publishers' prices, and in advance of its City publication.
BUNCE & BRO.,
Booksellers, No. 126 Nassau-st.

THE TWO CHURCHES.
WHICH: THE RIGHT OR THE LEFT?
OR,
THE CHURCH OF CHRIST AND THE CHURCH OF SOCIETY.

By a special arrangement with Messrs. GARRETT & CO., we shall be able to fill all orders from our own customers and the trade generally, for this new novel upon Fashionable Religion and Business Lying, at its publishers' prices, and in advance of its City publication.
D. BURGESS & CO., Booksellers, No. 60 John-st.

JUST PUBLISHED,
SIX DAYS OF CREATION.
BY PROF. TAYLER LEWIS.
1 vol. 12mo. For sale in New-York by
D. APPLETON & CO.
Published by G. L. VAN DE BOGERT, Schenectady.

NEW LAW BOOK.
HOWARD'S COURT OF APPEALS CASES.
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For sale by JOHN J. DIOSSY & CO., No. 1 Nassau-st.

FOUR BRILLIANT NEW NOVELS
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III.
A SCHOOL OF LIFE.
BY ANNA MARY HOWITT.
1 vol. 16mo. 75 cents.

IV.
AMYAS LEIGH.
BY CHARLES KINGSLEY.
1 vol. 12mo. $1 25.

From the Boston Transcript.

"Christie Johnstone" has already sprung through six editions in London, and "Peg Woffington" is doing likewise as fast as time and the English reading public will rush along with it. It is of no sort of consequence what such a man as Charles Reade may write about—where he may lay his scenes, and how he may sketch his characters, his books will grapple to the reader with hooks of steel. Brilliant and sententious, full of epigrammatic point and wisdom, his works will be eagerly sought for and read with avidity. We have seen English copies of "Peg" and "Christie" so absorbed in the perusal by many eyes, that a whole unsoiled leaf could not be found in the book. It will be curious to watch this author's career to fame and fortune, for both are before him; and to those who are waiting for a sensation in literature in the path of novel writing, we commend these two charming books.

From the Daily Advertiser.

A book announced from any of the Howitts is generally all that is required to use up a first edition. In all sincerity, we have not read a work from the pen of Miss Howitt for a long time, if ever, that so completely pleased us, as this "School of Life." Besides being most entertaining and amusing, it is interwoven with a generous amount of good sense, and well calculated in its way to interest and profit the million. It will have a great sale.

From the Hartford Courant.

"Amyas Leigh" is one of the most powerfully written novels of the present day, and one which will make a powerful sensation in the literary world. It is founded upon the adventurous history of one of the sea-captains of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and his explorations in America and hostility to the Spaniards. The whole plot, arrangement of the incidents, and development of the story are highly exciting. It will add much to the already wide-spread fame of the author of "Hypatia."

The trade supplied by EDWARD P. RUDD,
No. 19 Ann-st., New-York.
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BARNUM'S BABY SHOW POLKA.—By the popular composer H. BROWN, Esq., with splendid colored Lithograph of the Premium Babies. Price 50 cents. Will be issued this week, by S. T. GORDON, Music Publisher, No. 297 Broadway.

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VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETINGS,
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IN THE USUAL VARIETY.
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JOHN I. SMITH,
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Will sell the balance of his very superior manufacture of Spring and Summer style of Parasols at greatly reduced prices. Buyers are invited to call and examine the stock.

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SHAWLS, &c.—FRENCH, CASHMERE AND GRENADINE SHAWLS AND SCARFS of new and beautiful designs suitable for the present season. Also, BLACK FILLET NET SHAWLS, and a superior quality of BLACK BAREGE and DE LAINE SHAWLS, all selected in Paris since the 10th May.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chamber and Reade sts.

FIVE CASES OF SUMMER SILKS.—Received by the Washington, will be opened on MONDAY, June 11. The styles are new and the prices very low. Also, one case of superb FLOUNCED SILK ROBES, the last of the season. A. T. STEWART & CO.,
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PATTERNS—PATTERNS—PATTERNS.—Of all the latest Spring and Summer Fashions at Mme. DEMOREST'S Pattern Emporium, No. 375 Broadway. Reliable Waist Patterns cut to fit the form at 12½ cents. Artistic Pinking and Crimping in all its varieties. Silk pinked at one cent per yard.

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LINENS, TABLE CLOTHS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, towels, sheetings, handkerchiefs, &c. Also ginghams, prints, muslins, plaid, stripe, and plain jaconets, Swiss muslins, &c. Dealers supplied by WM. MATHEWS, Nos. 32 and 34 Catharine-st.

LADIES' PARASOLS AT GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.—The entire stock of Ladies and Childrens' Parasols will be sold at greatly reduced prices in order to clear out the balance of the stock.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, St. Nicholas Hotel.

EMBROIDERED TRAVELING DRESSES.—UBSDELL, PEIRSON & LAKE are offering the balance of this stock at $2 75 per dress; also the balance of Foulard silks at a great reduction in price; also two cases of barege de laines at 1s. per yard. No. 471 Broadway.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.—Three cases of fine French Guipure Bands at half price. Also a large lot of embroidered handkerchiefs, traveling sets, collars, sleeves, &c. All will be sold at 20 per cent. below cost.
GENIN'S Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

BAREGES AND ORGANDIES.—Received per steamer *North Star* two cases of barege robes; also, two cases of organdie robes and organdies by the yard, new designs. UBSDELL, PEIRSON & LAKE, 471 Broadway.

JUST RECEIVED.—10-4 and 12-4 Gilbert's Flannels for Summer Blankets; also 2 cases French Plush Blankets.
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FRENCH WORKED BANDS.—JAMES FRANCE, No. 763 Broadway, will open on WEDNESDAY, June 13, another beautiful assortment of French Worked Bands, very cheap.

A FURTHER REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF SUMMER DRESS GOODS.—Will be made on Monday, June 11. A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers, and Reade sts.

FANCY SILK RUCHES.—At $3 50 per dozen. ALLASON, BROTHERS & CO., No. 36 Warren-st., up stairs.

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MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 153 MacDougal-st.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

THE SUMMER TERM OF MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Commenced April 19. Circulars at her residence, No. 4 West 37th-st., second door from 5th-av.

SELECT PRIVATE SCHOOL.—For a limited number of boys, (Irving Grammar School,) No. 327 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts. N. DUNN, A. M., Principal.

WATCHES! WATCHES!!—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches, at retail, lower than any house in the City.

FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes jeweled...	$25
BEAUTIFUL ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES....	30
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GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, for Ladies, rich engraved cases...........................	35
FINE GOLD HUNTING LEPINES, for Ladies.......	35
FINE GOLD HUNTING DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled..................................	40
SPLENDID LEVER WATCHES for Daguerreotypes...	110
RICH WATCHES, which wind up and set without a key	80
REAL JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES, perfect time-keepers....................	$150 to $300
REAL COOPER WATCHES, Duplex and Levers.....	125 to 200
INDEPENDENT SECOND and QUARTER-SECOND WATCHES, for timing horses....	75 to 250
SPLENDID GOLD POCKET CHRONOMETERS, perfect time-keepers....................	125 to 250
WATCHES, which run eight days with once winding..............................	125 to 175
RICH MAGIC WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, which change into three different Watches.......................	100 to 175
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS..............	35 to 55
GOLD HUNTING CASE ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS....................................	50 to 90
SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS...........	18 to 22
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SILVER LEPINE WATCHES...................	— to —

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VERY FINE DUPLEX WATCHES, made by T. F. Cooper, Warner, and all celebrated makers.

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GOURAUD'S LIBRARY OF ROMANCE.
JULIA WRIGHT.—CANTO XVIII.
E'en to this day, 'tis not *precisely* known
What had caused the Cornet such a pang profound,
But from that night Mars Sabretache has flown!
The *next* day it was noised the town around
That Messrs. *Lyvers* (Julia's bank) had *blown*
And could not pay a sixpence in the pound!
From loss of love, or wealth, or *both* combined,
Julia was some time to her room confined.

The sickness of heart produced by a tanned, freckled, pimpled, red or rough skin has confined many a lady to her room, who would otherwise have been the happiest among the happy. GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP is a perfect remedy for these evils, making the skin as clear, smooth and white as polished alabaster. GOURAUD'S POUDRES SUBTILES work a wonderful change on all superfluous hair to which they are applied—totally uprooting the nuisance without injuring the skin. GOURAUD'S HAIR DYE, as its name implies, is a chemical preparation to change the color of red, light or gray hair to a beautiful brown or black.

The genuine preparations of Dr. FELIX GOURAUD can be obtained at his depot, No. 67 Walker-st., first store *from* Broadway, and Mrs. HAYES', Brooklyn.

I WOULD BEG LEAVE TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF DRUGGISTS, CONFECTIONERS and the TRADE IN GENERAL, to the fact that I have no Agent for the sale of my goods in this City at present. Dealers will therefore please send their orders direct to me, which I will fill at the usual prices, and forward with dispatch. A. J. CHAUVEAU,
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ADIRONDAC PIG IRON.—For car wheels and malleable purposes—for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt-st., agent of the Adirondac Iron Company.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ITALIAN OPERA.—Positively last week of the season.
BENEFIT OF SIGNOR BADIALI.—
First appearance of Mlle. ZOE and Mons. WIETHOFF at this establishment.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13,
when will be performed, for the last time in New-York, Rossini's chef d'oeuvre of
WILLIAM TELL.
Signora STEFFANONE, BERTUCCA MARETZEK, Signor BOLCIONI, BADIALI, ROCCO and COLETTI in the principal roles.
Musical Director and Conductor..........Max Maretzek.
ACT 2.—Pas Tyrolien by Mlle. Zoe and Mons. Wiethoff. Grand Pas Militaire by the entire Corps de Ballet.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Parquette, Parquette Circle and First Circle, $1; Secured, $1 50; Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Doors open at 7½ o'clock; the Opera to commence at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Time of Commencement: Doors open at 7 o'clock; Overture commences at 7½; Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
PYNE & HARRISON ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
WEDNESDAY, June 13, 1855,
will be presented Donizetti's
DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

Marie.....................	Miss Louisa Pyne.
Tonio.....................	Mr. W. Harrison.
Sulpizio..................	Mr. Borrani.
Hortensius................	Mr. Horncastle.
Marchioness...............	Miss Pyne.

THURSDAY—Balfe's BOHEMIAN GIRL.
FRIDAY—Auber's CROWN DIAMONDS.
SATURDAY—Wallace's MARITANA.
In rehearsal a new Grand Opera by Balfe.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

Tickets....................	Fifty cents.
Private Boxes..............	Five dollars.
Orchestra Arm Chairs.......	One dollar.

Box office open daily from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., for the sale of Tickets and for securing Orchestra Seats and Private Boxes only.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—LAST FOUR DAYS—WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, June 13, 14, 15 and 16—
OF THE GRAND NATIONAL BABY SHOW.
ALL THE PRIZE BABIES will be exhibited on this occasion, suitably distinguished by badges including especially the PREMIUM BABY OF THE ENTIRE SHOW, said to be the finest looking child in the United States, as well as the TWINS, TRIPLETS AND FAT CHILDREN, among whom were distributed the $1,200 IN PREMIUMS. The children will all be ranged on high platforms, where they can be DISTINCTLY SEEN AND NOT HANDLED, EVERY DAY FROM 11 A. M. TO 8 P. M., most of them remaining to be seen, besides, FROM 7 TO 9 O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING. PERFORMANCES IN THE LECTURE ROOM at 3 in the afternoon, and also at 8 o'clock in the evening. The LIVING OSTRICHES, the LIVING OURANG OUTANG, MAINE GIANTESS, 8 feet high; DWARF LADY, 27 inches high; MAMMOTH GIRL, the TWIN SISTERS, 89 years old; FEJEE MERMAID, &c., are here. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 12½ cents.

PERHAM'S ETHIOPIAN TROUPE, NO. 663 BROADWAY.
Fourth and last week of the laughable Burlesque on
NATIONAL BABY SHOW,
Which has been greeted on each performance with
TREMENDOUS APPLAUSE.
Preceding Baby Show,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, DANCING, &c.
Performances every evening at 8 o'clock, and on
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3.
Tickets 25 cents. Gift tickets admit four persons.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—No. 539 Broadway.—MONDAY EVENING, June 11, and all this week.—A new burlesque on the Opera of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
In White Faces.
Preceding the Opera, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, "Crow Out Shanghai," R. BISHOP BUCKLEY in his original jokes and witticisms, &c. Commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—CHAMBERS-STREET.—WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 13, will be acted the Comedy in 2 acts entitled
HIS LAST LEGS.
O'Callaghan........Mr. Eddy | Julia..........Mrs. Seymour
To be followed by the
POST OF HONOR.
After which, the
WIDOW'S VICTIM.
To conclude with the farce of the
FIRST NIGHT.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Mr. HACKETT respectfully acknowledges the receipt of various complimentary communications and entreaties for his repetition before withdrawal of his two favorite and original American characters, RIP VAN WINKLE and Col. NIMROD WILDFIRE, (the Kentuckian of 1832,) which were received on their revival on Saturday with extraordinary demonstrations of satisfaction by an over-crowded audience, and would intimate that he will have the honor of complying with public request on THURSDAY EVENING, 14th inst., that being the only occasion when it will be convenient to reopen the theatre for such purpose. Other entertainments will be added and announced hereafter. Private Boxes, Orchestra Chairs, seats in the Balcony and Dress Circle may now be secured at the Box Office.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.—No. 497 Broadway.—This beautiful collection of paintings will be open to the public from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. It contains 200 of the finest works of art ever put upon exhibition. Recent additions have been made to the extensive collection. Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets, 50 cents.

GRAND APOLLONIA, No. 270 Fourth-st.—Professor SAVANO, the only accomplished teacher known in America, gives lessons every day. The ladies and gentlemen who may honor him with their patronage, can be assured to learn, by his unique method, in a few lessons, all the most fashionable dances.

OLYMPIC CIRCUS, No. 45 BOWERY.—H. FRANCONI & B. BUNNELLS, Proprietors.—Under a spacious Summer Pavilion.—Engagement of the Citizen Clown, W. F. WALLETT, his first appearance in two years. Open EVERY EVENING. Afternoon performances WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—No. 472 BROADWAY. Open every Evening during the week. Tickets 25 cents. All business transacted by HENRY WOOD.

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PREMIUM FIREWORKS!
BRILLIANT COLORED FIRES,
EXHIBITION PIECES, all of HADFIELD'S SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP.

Made expressly for the advertiser, who warrants every article he sells. Customers for Exhibitions please send their orders early. Descriptive catalogues mailed and orders attended to by J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 John-st.

Who will pledge his well-known established reputation for keeping none but the choicest and most brilliant fireworks, made expressly for him. Store, No. 34 John-st., one door from Nassau-st.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL manufactures, under his own supervision,
ALL GOODS SOLD AT HIS ESTABLISHMENT.
Orders solicited for public and private exhibitions. Sole importer of the celebrated Gothic Vermilion, a superior article. No. 180 William-st., corner of Spruce.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.—Many new and original designs, appropriate to the coming Anniversary, never before offered to the public. The subscribers are now prepared to furnish displays for Cities, Towns or Villages, to any extent, and have on hand a complete variety of sale work, of very superior quality, which they offer at the lowest market prices. Orders will meet with prompt attention. Address, JOS. G. & ISAAC EDGE, Jr.,
United States Laboratory, Jersey City, or
DUNKIN & ROBBINS, No. 10 Maiden-lane, N. Y.
Our only authorized Agents for the City of New-York.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 186 Front-st.—Fire Crackers, Canton Rockets, Double Headers, Joss Sticks, and a complete assortment of Fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also committees for city and country displays, supplied on the most liberal terms.
M. BENNETT, No. 186 Front-st.

FIRE WORKS.—A general assortment, and of the best quality. Also, H. J. S. Hall's superior Colored Fire Works. For sale by SADEAU & LOCKWOOD, No. 229 Washington-st., New-York.

FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. City and country dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine. E. FOULDS, Jr., No. 27 John-st., up stairs.

LOST AND FOUND.

WATCH LOST OR STOLEN.—$50 REWARD—NO QUESTIONS ASKED.—Lost or stolen on Saturday night, June 9, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, in one of the cars of the Express train from Boston, A GOLD WATCH, chronometer make, made by T. R. Cooper, of London; No. 3,731, gold dome, 4 plate engine, turned with shield; gold dial, compensation balance, with platina screws, jeweled in eight holes; attached to which was a hair chain, round make; gold swivel and snake hook. The above reward will be paid, and no questions asked, if returned to WILLIAM BURGER, No. 50 Cortlandt-st.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—On Monday evening, a small BLACK DOG, part Spaniel, with a little tan on the feet, answering to the name of WHITE. Any one returning him to No. 42 Clinton-place, will receive the reward, and no questions asked.

LOST.—On Saturday afternoon, supposed in 8th-av., between 8th and 21st sts., A THREAD LACE VEIL. A suitable reward will be paid for it at No. 163 South-st.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

THE TIME HAS COME
When every home
From bed-bugs should be free,
But oh! be sure
Your Powder's pure,
Or else you'll not succeed.
Counterfeits
Through the streets,
Are being peddled freely;
See that the stuff
Is sure enough,
E. LYON'S POWDER really.

Principal depot for E. LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER for Insects, and MAGNETIC PILLS for Rats and Mice, No. 424 Broadway.

THE UNITED STATES MECHANICAL STREET CLEANING COMPANY.—Are now prepared to contract with corporations, contractors, turnpike or plank road companies, for cleaning streets and highways of every description by the year, month, or mile, in any part of the United States. The system of scavenging adopted by this Company, together with their sweeping and cleaning apparatus, has received the highest commendations from the press and authorities of every city where they have operated—the merits of the machines being not only viewed as efficient street cleaners, but as preservatives of the street surface, particularly as on cobble-stone pavements and macadamized roads. In this respect they receive the testimony of every civil engineer who witnesses their construction and mode of operation. In cities and large towns they undertake the whole system of cleaning, enabling the authorities to have any street or streets cleaned in a thorough manner in a few hours. For particulars address SMITH, BECKEL, & CO., No. 396 Broadway, New-York, No. 110 South Front-st., Philadelphia.

AMERICAN BOOT AND SHOE STORE.—Attention, Ladies, Gents, and all. Do you want Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters that will wear? Then go to No. 365 Grand-st., corner of Orchard. Here can be found a large and well-assorted stock of every variety of Ladies' Gaiters at 6s., 8s., 10s., and 12s.; Misses' and Children's to fit the feet and please the eye; Boys' and Youths' Gaiters and Buttoned Shoes; also, Patent Leather and Calf Boots, Gaiter Congress and Buttoned Gaiters; Ladies' and Gents' Toilet Slippers, &c., &c. Call and examine our stock and you will be suited. No. 365 Grand-st.
JOEL SAMMIS, Proprietor.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

The Syracuse [illegible] understands that the Salt Spring, commenced in Syracuse last February, by [illegible], and to which the pumps were attached on Tuesday, yields a very large supply of good water,—sufficient for the wants of at least [illegible]. This will put an end to all apprehensions of a short supply of brine the present season. The spring is in the immediate vicinity of the old one now in use; and the quality of the water is understood to be equal to that of any other now or heretofore in use.

Accounts from all parts of Kentucky, save very small portions where the army worm and wheat fly are doing some damage, give very cheering reports concerning the growing crops. The prospect is that the crops of grain and fruit throughout the Union generally will be unusually abundant. In some of the South, however, especially in Louisiana, the drouth still continues, and much distress is a consequence. At Alexandria, water is said to be selling at $2 per barrel.

The case of JOHN WILSON, an Englishman sentenced to death for the murder of one ADAMS, a colored man, at the Massachusetts State Prison, having expired, the matter is now before the Committee on Pardons of the Governor's Council on a petition for commutation of punishment to imprisonment in the State Prison for life. The Governor and Council meet on the 27th inst., when, probably, there will be a decision in the matter.

There was a free fight, on Saturday evening, on board the ship *Anna Kimball*, at India Wharf, Boston, in which the mates, cooks, steward, and crew participated. Several of the crew were considerably damaged. The Harbor Police took possession and remained on board during the night.

Formal notice has been given by the British Consul of Boston that on the 28th day of April last the entrance to the Gulf of Finland, from Hango Head to the Dagerort lighthouse, and all Russian ports and havens from the Dagerort to the Finland lighthouse, were placed in a state of strict blockade by a competent force of Her Majesty's ships.

A respectable and well-known citizen of a neighboring town, came into Portland on Saturday, and saw all sorts of people. He said nine out of ten of every man he saw, condemned the conduct of Mr. Dow in firing on the crowd.

Mr. MANSFIELD, the Massachusetts State Liquor Agent, has adopted a seal, the principal feature of which is a cluster of grapes, which seal is to be affixed to all packages of liquor sold by him in order that they "may be legally transported."

There is now in the United States Treasury over five million dollars in small change, ranging from three cent pieces to half dollars. This is the result of the bulletin issued by the Department, directing the purchase of small coin.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

TUESDAY, June 12—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are doing better. The day's sales include 90 bbls. at $6 for Pearls, and $6 37½ for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—There were 2,000 lbs. Yellow disposed of at 27c. ℔ ℔.

CANDLES—The demand is still moderate, but previous prices are well supported.

COAL—Foreign is dull and heavy at languid rates. Anthracite is retailing mostly at $5 50@$6 ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs. The general supply is good.

COFFEE—Seems inactive at old figures. The sales of the day having been confined to 150 bags Laguayra and Maracaibo at 10½c., and 400 Rio at 9½c.@10½c. ℔ ℔.

COPPER—Rules quiet, but firm. The supply is not a heavy one.

COTTON—The market is less active, but holders are very stiff. The reduction in the stock, the advance in prices, and the uncertainty of the news from the South relative to the rise in the rivers through most of the Cotton country, have retarded operations.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ℔ ℔	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½
Middling	12½	12½	12½	12½
Middling Fair	13	13	13½	14
Fair	13½	13½	14	14½

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are depressed and declining. There is more eagerness to sell than inclination to buy, and, though the receipts are not large, nor the stock here heavy,—prices still show a downward tendency. The day's movements embrace 6,800 bbls. within our revised range:

Ordinary State	$9 25 @ 9 37½
Straight State	9 37½ @ 9 50
Favorite State	9 50 @ 9 62½
Mixed Western	9 62½ @ 9 68¾
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	9 62½ @ 9 87½
Fancy Michigan	9 87½ @ 10 12½
Common to Good Ohio	9 50 @ 9 75
Fancy Ohio	9 87½ @ 10 12½
Extra Ohio	10 25 @ 11 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	10 25 @ 11 00
Fancy Genesee	10 37½ @ 10 62½
Extra Genesee	11 25 @ 12 75

Canadian is offered with greater freedom, and is deteriorating; 2,500 bbls. inferior to extra grades were procured at $9 37½@$11 ℔ bbl. Southern is sparingly inquired for, and is a shade cheaper. There were 1,800 bbls. sold at $11@$12 50 for mixed to extra ℔ bbl. Sales were likewise reported of 150 bbls. fine and superfine Rye Flour, at $7 75@$9 25; 150 bbls. Jersey Corn Meal, at $5 06¼; and 50 puncheons Brandywine do. at $23 each.

GRAIN—Wheat is dull and drooping. There is more offering, while there prevails but a very moderate inquiry, for home consumption. The day's sales include 3,000 bushels fair Canadian White at $2 40; and 1,800 Western Winter red on terms not disclosed. Rye is still scarce and needed. 1,600 bushels have been sold since our last at $1 80, ℔ bushel. Barley is quiet and languid. A small parcel brought $1 20 ℔ bushel. Barley Malt has not varied. Oats are in ample stock and slack request at easier prices. State and Western can now be had at from 68c.@72c. ℔ bushel. Corn is not so plenty and is in good demand, yet prices are without firmness or buoyancy. The day's transactions consist of 65,000 bushels at $1@$1 03 for inferior to good Western mixed; $1 06 for yellow Southern; and $1 18@$1 [illegible]; 99 for Western mixed deliverable [illegible] days; and $1 for do., deliverable all next [illegible].

HAY—[illegible] of 500 bales River transpired at yesterday's [illegible].

[illegible]—[illegible] in reduced supply and fair request, at [illegible] for last year's crop, ℔ ℔.

IRON—Scotch Pig is in improved demand, and is firmly held at $25 50@$26 50 cash, and $27@$28, usual credit, ℔ ton. Nothing new in other kinds.

LATHS—Are saleable and steady, as quoted yesterday.

LEAD—We have heard of no further sales of importance. The supply is moderate; prices are unchanged.

LIME—Rockland is plenty and heavy, at 85c. for Common and $1 12½ for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Rules quiet at unaltered figures; sales have been reported of only 50 bbls. New-Orleans at 39c; and 60 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 2[illegible]c. ℔ gallon.

NAILS—Cut are selling slowly at 3¾c. ℔ ℔. Stock fair. Wrought are retailing at 5c.@5½c. for German, and 6c.@11c. for English, ℔ ℔.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is rather more sought after, and is now quoted at from $3½@$3½ ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits do. is in fair request and firm at 41c.@41½c. cash, ℔ gallon. Tar is inactive at old rates. Common Rosin is salable and steady at $1 90@$1 92, steady at the latter price, ℔ 310 lbs., delivered.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are too rare and too dear to be actively dealt in. Red Oil is in demand at 86c.@88c. ℔ gallon. Palm Oil is quiet and somewhat nominal at 9½c. ℔ ℔. There were 100 baskets Olive purchased at $3 43½ each. Linseed is quoted at 89c.@90c. for large, and 90c.@92c. for small lots, ℔ gallon, with a limited business. Lard Oil is selling slowly at 85c.@88c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is coming forward in small quantities, and being in fair demand, is on the advance. The day's sales reach 1,600 bbls. at $17@$17 12½ for Old Mess; $14 75 for New Prime; and $17 62½@$17 75 for New Mess, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are unchanged. Cut Meats are still doing better, the sales embracing 500 pkgs. at 9½c.@10½c. for Hams, and 7½c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon has not varied. Lard is brisker and firmer. The business of the last few days amounts to 4,250 bbls. and tcs., fair to prime, at prices ranging from 10½c.@10¾c. ℔ ℔. Beef is pretty active and buoyant, with sales of 300 bbls. at $9@$9 75 for Prime; $10 50@$12 50 for Country Mess; $15 25@$16 for repacked Mess; and $16 25@$16 75 for extra do., ℔ bbl. Prime-Mess Beef is moderately inquired for, within a range of from $23@$26 ℔ tce. Beef Hams are needed, at from $17@$20 ℔ bbl. Butter is obtainable at 15c.@18c. for Ohio; 17c.@22c. for ordinary to good State, and 23c.@25c. for choice do., ℔ ℔. Cheese is worth but from 5c.@9½c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—There have been 190 tons sold at $5 87½@$6 37½ per 100 lbs.

SALT—Is rather quiet at our quotations: Cadiz at 19c.@20c.; St. Ubes at 20c.@22c.; Turks Island at 28c.@30c. ℔ bushel; Liverpool Ground at 87½c.@90c.; do. fine at $1 32½@$1 37½ per sack.

SEEDS—Are as previously reported,—quiet and somewhat nominal in price.

SUGARS—Been in pretty fair request at full rates,—the day's sales amounting to 500 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 5½c.@6c.; 140 Porto Rico, in lots, at 5½c.@6½c.; and a small lot of prime New-Orleans at 6½c. ℔ ℔. There is less doing in refined sugars, but these are without any further material change in value. The Messrs. STUART quote their varieties, thus: Double Refined Loaf at 9½c.; Double Refined Crushed at 9c.; Double Refined Ground at 8½c.; (A) Crushed at 8½c., [illegible].

TOBACCO—Continues in fair request at well sustained rates. The sales since Friday last include 75 hhds. Kentucky at 7½c.@13c.; 160 bales Havana at 23c.@[illegible]; 371 bales Cuba on private terms; 25 cases Seed-leaf at [illegible], and 25 [illegible] Kentucky Stems at $1 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

TALLOW—[illegible] prime were sold [illegible].

WHISKY—[illegible] and Prison were [illegible].

FREIGHTS—[illegible] dull and heavy, with [illegible] Liverpool, of only [illegible] bales Cotton, [illegible] 25,000 bushels Corn [illegible] for London [illegible] of Provisions at very low quotations. Nothing really new transpired for other ports.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.
American and Foreign Silks.
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway.
Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Patterns, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.
KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 63 John-st.
American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.
DIETZ, BRO. & CO. (Manuf's)......132 William-st., rear.
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Imp. & Manf. 23 Warren-st.
American Perfumery.
MERCHANTS' GOLDEN BELL..........[illegible] Broadway.
Agricultural Warehouse.
R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.
Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.
JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 387 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.
American and Foreign Rubber Goods.
UNION INDIA RUBBER CO....Manufactory, 41 John-st.
Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.................119 Nassau-st.
American Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c.
S. M. SHORT, (Imp and Manf.)..[illegible] Broadway, cor. 12th-st.
Brown & Allen's Premium Piano-Fortes.
FERRIS & HOOD, (Sole Agts.) No. 435 Broadway, corner Howard-st. Pianos and Melodeons from best mkr's.
Decorative Artist in Fresco, &c., &c.
GEO. FICHT..............................[illegible] Spring-st.
Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dyes, &c.
KINSLEY & DARLING, (Wholesale Dealers,) [illegible] Vesey-st.
Dentist.
CHAS. A. PECK.............................442 Broadway.
Doors, Sashes and Blinds.
E. P. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail,)..78 Beekman-st.
Engravers, (Wood.)
W. HOWLAND..[illegible] Broadway, 1 door above Astor House.
Fireworks.
JOLLEY & TIERS, (Manufacturers of,) 43 Maiden-lane.
French Window Glass.
J. M. POILLON & CO. (Importers).........34 Barclay-st.
Fancy Goods, Combs, Buttons, Cutlery, Jewelry.
GARDINER & LYON, (Imp'rs and Jobbers,) 100 Fulton-st.
French and German Baskets, &c.
CHARLES ZINN & CO., (Importers,) No. 53 Maiden-lane and No. 31 Liberty-st.
Grate and Fender Makers.
WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson's Sons,) No. 391 Broadway, one door above 12th-st.
Glass—French Window.
E. P. DICKIE, 144 Chamber-st., n. Hudson R. R. R. Dêpot.
Hats, Caps and Straw Goods.
G. W. & J. READ, (Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers,) No 106 Chambers-st.
Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer........5 Platt-st.
Iron, Metals, &c.
BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers,)..................60 Wall-st.
Boat and Oar Bazaar.
From 200 to 500 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S 250 South-st.
Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 132 East 20th, and 119 Nassau-sts.
LYON Manufacturing Co. Otis' Improved Patent. Other rods put up for 6 cents per foot, 7 Gold-st.
Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD..........................120 Water-st.
Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.
JOHN S. WILLARD........440 Pearl-st., near Chatham.
Lamps, Phosgene, Burning Fluid and Camphene.
CHARLES STARR, Jr. & CO..................117 Fulton-st.
Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c.
RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO..........110 Chambers-st.
Oil Cloths, (Com. Merchants and Manufacturers.)
ALDRO & HOYT.......70 John-st., and 20, 21 and 23 Platt-st.
Paints, Oils, &c.
RAYNOLDS & DEVOE..............106 and 108 Fulton-st.
Paper Warehouse.
CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers)...11 Cliff-st.
Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.
GEO. HODGETTS (Manuf.)....................106 William-st.
Paper in Rolls and Reams.
EUGENE ELY..........75 Fulton-st., 2d door below Gold.
Promissory Notes and other Mercantile Paper,
Sold on com. by D. M. FARNUM, 6 Jauncey-court, Wall-st.
Steam Engines, Machinists' Tools, Cotton and Woolen Machinery, &c.
ANDREWS & JESSUP, (Com. Merchants)....67 Pine-st.
Ship Bread and Crackers.
E. TITUS & CO.....................[illegible] Washington-st.
Sperm, Whale, and Lard Oil.
M. VANDERHOFF, (Manufacturer and Dealer) 28 and 29 Frankfort-st.
Toys and Fancy Goods.
J. AHLBORN & CO....54 Maiden-lane, and 29 Liberty-st.
Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.
PLATT & BROTHER, (Imp'r & Manuf.)...20 Maiden-lane.
Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)
F. HOPKINS & BRO'S. (Importers)...........31 Barclay-st.
Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—Situated in the southern part of the village of Tarrytown, within five minutes' walk of the depot. Location healthy and pleasant, with a beautiful view of the river. The lot has about two hundred feet of river front, a good, never-failing spring of water, a plentiful supply of grapes and other fruit, a good carriage-house and stable. Possession given immediately. Inquire of JOHN F. GRIFFIN, No. 82 Maiden-lane, or of the subscriber on the premises. URIAH FIELD.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED—A beautiful country seat on the Hudson, at Fishkill landing, 1½ hours from the city. A large, new and tasty brick house, two stories, containing 13 rooms, verandah running the whole front. A very desirable residence and location for a family wishing a pleasant country residence, or for a Seminary. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT BERGEN POINT.—A good two-story dwelling, 24x36, on the Plank road from Jersey City to Bergen Point, with three lots of ground; house built one year since, and is a desirable location for a family wishing a cheap and convenient country residence. Price $2,400. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—Small house in Brooklyn, on a city railroad, convenient of access from New-York, will be sold very low, and on terms to suit purchasers. Really worth your notice. C. N. REED, Real Estate Office, corner of Myrtle-av. and Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE—$2,500—Three story brick house and lot, on Classon-av., near Myrtle, Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire at No. 126 Green st. $1,500 may remain on bond and mortgage. GEORGE DEROUCHE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE—Situated in the town of Rye, on the New-Haven Railroad, half a mile west of the depôt at Port Chester. The house is new, two stories high, 40 feet by 36, with a wing 36 feet by 22, built by days' work in the best manner, and contains all modern improvements. There is also a barn, carriage-house, ice-house filled with ice and hen house. The house is built on an elevated position, commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound, and the adjacent country. There are 40 acres of land free from rock, 4 of which is woodland, the balance meadow, pasture and plowed fields; nearly all has been thoroughly manured and under-drained. Over 1,000 of the best varieties of fruit trees have been planted within the last two years. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., or to M. E. THOMPSON, No. 257 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE—One of the most desirable country seats and farms on the east bank of the Hudson River, within three-quarters of a mile of the railroad depôt, and 2½ hours' time of this City, containing about 186 acres of the best land in Dutchess County, with a third of a mile front on the river. For health, extent and beauty of prospect, the location is unsurpassed. Apply to E. C. HALLIDAY, No. 4 Wall-st.

LLOYD'S MANOR FOR SALE.—The subscriber is prepared to sell portions of his estate to gentlemen desiring country residences, in farms of from five to fifty acres. This beautiful property is situated in Queens County, on the north side of Long Island, within two hours of New-York City, by a steamboat running daily to and from, and is also accessible by railroad. The harbors, bays and Sound surrounding, furnish the finest bathing, fishing and sailing. The place is well watered with living springs of an excellent quality; and for the size, variety and extent of its forest and shade trees unrivaled in this country. The land is mostly at an elevation of from 50 to 75 feet above tidewater; the soil strong and dry. For the remarkable healthiness of the climate generally, the subscriber has permission to refer to Dr. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, who owns an adjoining property. Further information may be obtained on application to E. O. GORMAN, Esq., No. 28 William-st., or WYNANT VAN ZANDT, Esq., corner of 5th-av. and 28th-st., and by addressing the subscriber at Lloyd's Manor, Huntingdon Post-Office, Long Island. HENRY LLOYD.

EVERGREEN HILL.—A beautiful residence on the east bank of the Hudson, with 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70 or 80 acres of excellent land, an abundance of good fruits, best of well and spring water, delightful scenery with river view for several miles, mansion house 44x36, very well built and of good style, surrounded by large and thrifty evergreen and other ornamental trees; ample outbuildings, convenient arrangement of lots either for farming or building of handsome residences; neighborhood quiet and free from any unpleasant thoroughfare, within one mile of New-Hamburg depôt, and immediately bounded by the country seats of Messrs. Crosby, Henry Suydam, L. Hasenway, and Walter Franklin; is offered for sale. Title undoubted. Possession given at short notice. For further information, inquiries can be made of Messrs. CLEVELAND & CO., No. 29 Exchange-place, New-York; Mr. HENRY D. MYERS, No. 257 Main-st., Poughkeepsie; B. CROSBY, Esq., Fishkill Landing; or of the owner, at Hughsonville, Dutchess County. JOB ANGELL.

CHEAP FARMS FOR SALE.—On easy terms. Farm 50 acres, $3,000; 120 acres, $5,000; 115 acres, $6,000; 50 acres, $4,000; 40 acres, $6,000; 115 acres, $9,000; 120 acres, $8,000; 110 acres $9,000; 120 acres, $12,000; 48 acres, $12,000; 160 acres, $12,000. Also, a large number of houses, cottages and lots, in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Staten Island, Newark, Belleville, Paterson, Tarrytown, Yonkers, and New-Rochelle, for sale or exchange. CYRUS M. HARTWICK, No. 286 Broadway, Room No. 1.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With the furniture, carriages, &c., and 20 acres of land, 1½ miles from the New-Brunswick Dépôt, New-Jersey, on the banks of the Raritan, and commanding a magnificent view. The house is in the Gothic style, lately built with the best materials and finished in style. A photograph of the place can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 16 Exchange-place.

WALNUT COTTAGE, WITH THREE ACRES OF LAND, FOR SALE.—A picturesque house, containing 12 rooms, delightfully situated on the eastern slope of the Orange Mountain, in Orange, N. J., and one hour from the City by the Morris and Essex Railroad. Full particulars at HOMER MORGAN'S, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—At Rye Neck, 25 miles from New-York and ¾ a mile from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Dépôt. The grounds contain about four acres; there are all kinds of ornamental shrubs, flower and fruit trees; a fine lawn and kitchen garden all under cultivation; stables, outhouses, &c. Possession given immediately. Inquire at Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., or on the premises.

PIERREPONT-STREET—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A very valuable lot, 37x100 feet, for sale. It is the only full size lot remaining on the entire north side of Pierrepont-st., and the last on this block. As two first-class houses have just been commenced on the adjoining lots, it offers a favorable opportunity for any person desirous of building for his own use. Apply to S. HONDLOW, Montague-st., near Court-st.

FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Farm of 160 acres in Orange County, good land and good improvements. Also one of 180 acres in Orange County, about 50 acres under cultivation. The timber on remainder is very valuable, situated about 75 miles from New-York on line of Erie Railroad. No incumbrance. Will be sold cheap or exchanged for New-York or Brooklyn property; Brooklyn preferred. Apply to G. E. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 185 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE, LOW.—An excellent farm of 13 acres, good two-story house, out buildings and garden, with all kinds of fruit, 15 miles from New-York, by railroad. Possession can be given immediately; terms easy; if not sold in a few days, house will be let. Also for sale, a farm of 20 and one of 25 acres. Apply to JOS. W. ALLEN, No. 10 Merchant's Exchange.

LAND FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND.—In lots to suit purchasers, from 5 to 50 acres. Also, a fine stone cottage, with out-buildings in first rate order, and 12 acres adjoining. Inquire of D. PORTER LORD, No. 28 Liberty-st.

LOTS IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—Four lots of ground on Adelphi-st., east side about 200 feet south of Myrtle-av. These lots are well located, and are very desirable for building purposes; if applied for soon will be sold low. Apply to ELLIS S. POTTER, No. 28 South-st., N. Y.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURG.—A two-story high freestone basement, upright attic brick house, with 11 finished rooms; location unusually pleasant, and within five minutes' walk of the ferries. To an acceptable tenant rent low, and possession given immediately; occupant leaving the city. Inquire at No. 294 Front-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—The three-story brick dwelling-house No. 106 Leonard-st., near Broadway. It has an attic story, basement and sub-cellar, and is very conveniently located for a private family or genteel boarding-house, for which it is well adapted. Apply to S. CONOVER, No. 298 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET.—A new four-story house, brown stone front, in 38th-st., second door west from Lexington-av., size 20 by 55. Contains all the modern improvements. Will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to T. & L. ROSS, No. 99 Pearl-st. and No. 62 Stone-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—A three story and attic, cellar and sub cellar house. House No. 108 1st-av.; price $600 per year; suitable for one or two families. Apply at No. 59 Rose-st. or No. 100 1st-av. Croton water and gas in the house.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO RENT—Partly furnished or not, situate in Westchester County, N. Y.; stabling and grounds, &c., attached; perfectly healthy; 14 miles from City Hall; approachable by two railroads several times a day. Apply to R. D. GOODWIN, Clinton Hall, 8th-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,404, Post-Office.

25 MAIDEN-LANE, FRONT OFFICE, SECOND FLOOR.—To let or lease. It is very desirable both as to size and locality, for a WATCH IMPORTER or dealer in FANCY GOODS, or JEWELRY. Also, a FRONT ROOM on the third floor. Inquire on the premises of A. MORTON & CO.

WHARF PROPERTY AND LOTS TO LET OR LEASE—Running from the 11th-av. to the Hudson River, between 36th and 31st-sts., favorably situated for a lumber or stone yard, with a two-story brick office on the premises. Has been used the last three or four years for a lumber yard. Immediate possession can be had. Apply to R. H. GOFF, No. 116 Broadway, or No. 221 West 34th-st.

NEWPORT COTTAGE—Furnished, to let for the season, or for sale. Is in perfect repair, being recently repaired, and painted—is fully furnished, (with the exception of Table Silver,) and ready for immediate possession—is situated 10 John-st., Newport, R. I. For particulars apply as above, or to J. CUSHING, at Reid & Cushing's, No. 116 Fulton-st., N. Y.

THE WHARF AND SIXTEEN LOTS OF GROUND TO LET—Between 38th and 39th sts., N. R. The above property is well adapted to the purposes of a coal or lumber yard, or for any business requiring wharf privileges. Apply to L. B. WARD, or A. M. LYON, 27 Wall-st.

NEW THREE-STORY HOUSE TO LET—No. 11 Poplar-st., Brooklyn, within one minute's walk of the ferry. For further particulars, inquire of THOMAS MORTON, No. 212 Pearl-st., New-York.

WORKSHOPS TO LET—With steam power, well lighted and convenient, at Nos. 211, 213 and 215 Centre-st., and Nos. 137, 139 and 141 Elm-st. Cheap rents and steady power. Apply to HARTMAN & OSBORN, No. 187 Walker-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURG.—The lower part of a three story and basement brick house, in a most desirable location, three minutes' walk from the Peck-slip Ferry, to a small family, at a moderate rent. The apartments are now furnished, but the furniture, carpets, &c., must be sold, and may be bought low, as the owner is leaving for Europe. Address J. C., Box No 1,320 Post-office.

LARGE CHAPEL OF THE UNIVERSITY TO LET—For religious worship, from the 1st of May next. Inquire of the Janitor.

THE WHOLE OR PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—No. 261 West 18th-st., rent cheap. Inquire of DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 182 Broadway.

HOTEL IN BROOKLYN TO LEASE—A building of white marble, 100 feet front, in process of being built, near the City Hall. Apply to J. F. GAYNOR, No. 22 Court-st., Brooklyn.

SECOND FLOOR AND FRONT BASEMENT TO LET—Of a 3 story brown stone front house, delightfully located, with all the modern improvements. Rent only $100. Family consists of three grown persons. Apply at No. 119 West 40th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET—No. 62 Cortlandt-st. Also, the fourth and fifth floors Nos. 62, 64 and 66 Cortlandt-st., calculated for manufacturing purposes. Will be rented low and immediate possession given. SMITH & DUNNING, No. 62 Cortlandt-st.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS TO LET—A few rooms, and one store with two fronts, still unrented on Canal, Elm and Walker sts. The extension of Canal-st. adds new advantages to this position. Apply to Mr. GAWDU, No. 169 Walker-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well lighted rooms with steady power in the building cor. of Hester and Elizabeth-sts. Also in building on cor. of 28d-st. and 1st-av. Rents very moderate. Apply at No. 212 Pearl-st. THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.

WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS for the purchase and sale of

LAND WARRANTS,

IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES.

Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands are not excelled.

All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR APIECE.

Assignments will be rigidly scrutinized.

N. B. COBB & CO.,

Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 22 William st., New York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Commonwealth, Ohio Life and Trust Company.

U. S. PASSPORTS—Indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren st. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Also, BOUNTY LAND. Army and Navy officers, soldiers and sailors who served in any war since 1790, can obtain a warrant for 160 acres of land of J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT—At the best market prices. Also constantly on hand and for sale—160, 120, 80 and 40 acre Warrants, which will be fully guaranteed without regard to time. F. KOWING, No. 64 Wall-st., basement.

U. S. PASSPORTS—Necessary for persons going abroad, procured by C. HOLT, No. 15 Wall-st., Custom-House Broker.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT, SOLD and fully guaranteed, and claims for Bounty Land and Pensions promptly collected by GEO. WOODMAN, 49 William-st.

FURNITURE.

F. A. VREDE & CO.
CABINET FURNITURE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS, No. 588 Broadway, third house above Niblo's and the Metropolitan Hotel, would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers to their large and valuable stock of Rosewood, Mahogany, Oak and Walnut Cabinet Furniture, of their own manufacture, which must be examined to be appreciated, and all of which will be sold at the very lowest possible prices—in particular to several elegant suites of Rosewood.

DESKS! DESKS!! DESKS!!!—The largest and best assortment of office furniture in the City, consisting of double and single standing and sitting desks from $8 to $100; office tables from $4 to $80; office chairs from $1 to $15; cushions, desk stools, &c., at KNOX'S Desk Store, No. 50 Beekman and No. 80 Ann st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE—Desks, chairs, settees, bookcases, blackboards, slates, &c., manufactured and for sale at the old establishment, No. 25 Grove-st., New-York. Orders sent to any part of the world. R. PATON. N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

BILLIARD TABLES—We offer for sale a fine stock with our new style of cushion, which is the only correct cushion now in use. Private houses furnished and public rooms fitted up at short notice. GRIFFITH & DECKER, No. 90 Ann-st.

H. J. FARRINGTON—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—Purchasers in want of this neat style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st.

ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Sets, purely suites as low as $25, at the factory and warerooms 584 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., besides every style of elegant and fashionable enameled suites. S. H. WARWICK.

HOLMES & BUTLER,
ALUM PATENT IRON SAFE DEPOT,
Nos. 90 and 92 Maiden-lane, (below Liberty-st.,) New-York.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES—For improving vision, and seeing near and distant objects through one pair. Professor FRANKS, sole patentee and maker, No. 3 Park-row, New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

MEDICAL.

RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE—OR, NATURE'S INFALLIBLE SPECIFIC—For the Prevention and Cure of INTERMITTENT and REMITTENT FEVERS, FEVER AND AGUE, CHILLS AND FEVER, DUMB AGUE, GENERAL DEBILITY, NIGHT SWEATS, and all other forms of disease which have a common origin in MALARIA or MIASMA. This subtle atmospheric poison which at certain seasons is unavoidably inhaled at every breath, is the same in character wherever it exists—North, South, East or West,—and will everywhere yield to this newly discovered antidote, which is claimed to be the GREATEST DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE EVER MADE.

This specific is so harmless that it may be taken by persons of every age, sex or condition, and it will not substitute for one disease others still worse, as is too often the result in the treatment by Quinine, Mercury, Arsenic, and other poisonous or deleterious drugs, not a particle of any of which is admitted into this preparation.

The proprietor distinctly claims these extraordinary results from the use of this NATURAL ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.

It will entirely protect any resident or traveler even in the most sickly or swampy localities, from any Ague, or Bilious disease whatever, or any injury from constantly inhaling Malaria or Miasma.

It will instantly check the Ague in persons who have suffered for any length of time, from one day to twenty years, so that they need never have ANOTHER CHILL, by continuing its use according to directions.

It will immediately relieve all distressing results of Bilious or Ague diseases, such as general debility, night sweats, &c. The patient at once begins to recover appetite and strength, and continues until a permanent and radical cure is effected.

Finally, its use will banish Fever and Ague from families, and all classes. Farmers and all laboring men by adopting it as a preventive, will be free from Ague or Bilious attacks in that season of the year which, while it is the most sickly, is the most valuable one to them.

One or two bottles will answer for ordinary cases, some may require more.

Directions printed in German, French and Spanish, accompany each bottle.

Price One Dollar. Liberal discounts made to the trade.

JAS. A. RHODES, Proprietor, Providence, R. I.

GENERAL AGENTS—C. V. CLICKENER & CO., and C. H. RING, New-York; F. E. WINTER, Baltimore; WEEKS & POTTER, Boston; J. D. YERRINGTON, Chicago; GREENE & BUTTON, Milwaukee; HAVILAND, RISLEY & CO., Augusta, Ga.; ED. S. WHEATON, St. Louis, and for sale by medicine dealers generally.

YE SHAKERS READ!!!

One of the many testimonials received almost daily in favor of RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE, which has never failed!

LEWISBURG, Union Co., Pa., May 2, 1855.

MR. J. A. RHODES—*Dear Sir:* The box of medicine you sent me was duly received on the 11th of April, and I hand you herewith receipt for the same.

I have sold about one-half of it, and so far the people who have used it are satisfied that it has cured them. It has certainly stopped the Ague in every one who has used it, and six of the cases were of long standing. My sister, who has had it for five or six years back, and could never get it stopped, except by quinine, and that only as long as she would take it, is now, I think, entirely cured by your remedy.

If it thus continues to keep off the Ague, as I think it will, you may expect from me large orders.

I am, Sir, yours very truly, C. R. McGINLY.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH & NORTHROP, No. 180 Greenwich-st.; SCHIEFFELIN, BROS. & CO., No. 170 William-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 119 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HERRELL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 41 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition, (500,000,) 18mo., pp. 250. On fine paper, extra binding, $1. Every complaint to which woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also as wife and as mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and also proper mode of treatment, in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. And thus every woman can discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and causes of her complaint; and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice, and also explains many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which the delicacy forbids seeking medical advice! How many suffer from *prolapsus uteri* (falling of the womb,) or from *fluor albus* (weakness, debility, &c.)! How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement! How many have difficult, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries! Some, whose lives are hazarded during such times will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief. How many bitter moments, how much anguish, might have been spared to the sufferer, to her husband, to her relatives, by a timely possession of this little volume! It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. F. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

DOCTOR GREEN'S HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDY FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—In placing this medicine before the public as an infallible remedy, the inventor does it with the most implicit confidence as to its results, having used it in his private practice for the last ten years without having to record a single case of failure. The want of a remedy of this nature has long been felt, as the diseases for which it is adapted are becoming more prevalent each succeeding year, and also more difficult to master, as cases are of daily occurrence where in the known remedies seem almost inert. Another great feature in this remedy is, the small quantity required and its freedom from unpleasant effects, which those only can appreciate who have been drugged to repletion with most nauseous mixtures, accompanied by headaches and other ill feelings, rendering the remedy worse than the disease. In using this medicine the patient is not called upon to refrain from his daily avocations, he only cautions needful being extremes of heat and cold, with due observance of diet. It can be given to the tenderest infant or the strongest man with a like result, thereby proving its adaptation to the most varied forms of the disease. Being a Homœopathic remedy, it may be looked upon by many who do not believe in that theory, as visionary. Of such we would invite a single trial, assuring them that they will be suprised with the result, and to his Homœopathic friends the inventor recommends it as one of the greatest triumphs of the science.

Wholesale and retail by the proprietors GREEN & WILLIAMS, Elizabethtown, N. J. Also, by Druggists in all the principal cities and towns throughout the Union.

REFERENCES—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway; FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 63 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all these diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch* and *New-Brunswick Times.*

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES WHEN the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very many extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet, or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. You will find this out by bitter experience, if you trust to any other medicine. It has cured thousands of cases that never would have been cured without it. Dr. HUNTER restores people to health daily, who have been almost ruined by mercury and caustics by the humbugs.

FEVER AND AGUE.—TO PHYSICIANS, officers of charitable institutions and others who may be interested. A valuable indigenous remedy, discovered and used successfully for years by a physician at the West, in treating every variety of fever and ague, may be obtained gratis for the poor, who may be afflicted. Address M. D., Box No. 2,637 New-York Post-Office.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

FINANCIAL.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 11 William-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pau,
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Canton,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Baden-Baden,	Edinburg,	Moscow,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Florence,	Munich,	Sienna,
Bern,	Frankfort,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Mulhouse,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Geneva,	Madras,	Stettin,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Shanghai,
Brussels,	Hamburg,	Manilla,	Singapore,
Bagni di Lucca,	Hague,	Madeira,	Sydney, N. S. W.
Basle,	Havre,	Melbourne,	Turin,
Bombay,	Heidelberg,	Aix,	Toulon,
Batavia,	Hong Kong,	Naples,	Trieste,
Beyrout,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Nice,	Venice,
Cairo,	Liverpool,	Oporto,	Vevey,
Coblentz,	London,	Oleron,	Vienna,
Cologne,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Pau,	Warsaw,
Colombo, Ceylon,	Lyons,	Palermo,	Zurich.

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at

Canton,	Shanghai,	Calcutta,
Hong Kong,	Bombay,	Madras,
Singapore,		

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at

Maitland and Newcastle..............Hunter River.
Brisbane and Ipswich....................Moreton Bay.

Victoria Branches:

Melbourne, Geelong, Kyneton,
Castlemaine........................Mount Alexander.
Ballarat.
Sandhurst Agency..............................Bendigo.
Ovens Agency.

LOAN FOR $1,500,000—For refunding to the holders of the Canal Revenue Certificates, issued under the provisions of chapter four hundred and eighty-five of the laws of the year eighteen hundred and fifty-one, the amount received into the Treasury thereon. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide for the Enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and to provide for the payment of certain Canal Revenue Certificates and for other purposes," passed April 18, 1854, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 28th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of one million five hundred thousand dollars, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of July, 1873. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole, or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and endorsed "Loan for the payment of Canal Revenue Certificates," and enclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany. The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 28th day of June next, if paid at the New-York State Bank in Albany, or on the 30th day of June next, if paid at the Bank of the Manhattan Company in New-York, but the money will be received and scrip issued at any time before, if desired after the award of the loan is made. Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second judicial districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the stock held by them quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York, and all other stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 22, 1855.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, Lieut. Governor.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Sec'y of State.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.

LOAN FOR $1,250,000 For the Enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and for other purposes.—The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act authorizing a Loan for the Enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and to provide for payment of certain Canal Revenue Certificates, and for other purposes," passed Feb. 20, 1855, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 21st day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of One Million Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1875. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said Loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and endorsed "Loan for the Enlargement," and enclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany. The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 28th day of June next, if paid at the New-York State Bank in Albany; or on the 30th day of June next, if paid at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in New-York, but the money will be received and scrip issued at any time before, if desired, after the award of the loan is made. Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the Loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second judicial districts and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 22, 1855.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, Lieutenant Governor.
JAMES M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.

JOHN MONROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Cairo,	Liege,	Pau,
Algiers,	Coblence,	London,	Palermo,
Amsterdam,	Cologne,	Livourne,	Pisa,
Anvers,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Prague,
Athens,	Dresde,	Lucques,	Riga,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Florence,	Lyon,	Rome,
	Frankfort-s.-M.,	Madrid,	Rotterdam,
Baden-Baden,		Madeira,	Seville,
Basle,	Genes,	Malaga,	Sienne,
Berlin,	Geneve,	Malte,	Smyrne,
Berne,	Gibraltar,	Mannheim,	St. Petersburg,
Beyrout,	Hambourg,	Marseille,	Strasbourg,
Bologne,	Havre,	Mayence,	Stockholm,
Bordeaux,	Heidelberg,	Messina,	Trieste,
Breme,	Jerusalem,	Milan,	Turin,
Breslau,	La Haye,	Moscow,	Venise,
Bruxelles,	Lausanne,	Munich,	Vienne,
Cadix,	Leipsic,	Naples,	Wiesbaden,
Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Nice,	Zurich.

Office in New-York—No. 3 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

C. O. GERBERDING, BROKER AND GENERAL AGENT, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Mr. G. will execute commissions entrusted to his care, attend to real estate trusts, the collection of claims, (which can be done through him more economically than through a lawyer,) and agency business generally. He refers to Hon. WM. M. GWIN, Hon. MILTON S. LATHAM, and Mr. HARPER, (of Raymond, Harper & Co.,) New-York, CHAS. E. HAWES, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

$8,000 WANTED—For 3 or 5 years, on first class unencumbered real estate, in Cincinnati, Ohio, at 10 per cent interest, that being lawful interest in Ohio. The property consists of a large block of warehouses, in the business part of the city. Interest payable semi-annually in New York. First class bondsman. Apply to FOSTER & THOMSON, 60 Wall-st.

MONEY LIBERALLY ADVANCED BY PECARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS, Auctioneers, No. 51 Liberty-st. One door from Nassau. On stocks, vessels, real estate, furniture, pictures, merchandise, &c., left with us for sale.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 5, 1855.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Company and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at their office, No. 138 Canal st., on TUESDAY, 19th June instant. Polls open from 12 o'clock M to 1 o'clock P. M. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st., issue credits for TRAVELERS, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the MERCHANTS' BANK, of Chautauqua County, at Mina, in said County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to the said Bank. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
o19,'53-law2yW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PLATT ADAMS, an individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.
jy18,'54-law2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 25, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to C. RAHN, an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.
s27,'54-law2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Nov. 15, 1854.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating Notes issued to THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York, a Banking Association, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating Notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN,
n22,'54-law2yW Superintendent.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL—Warranted for machinery and burning; is pure, and never gums machinery or crusts the wick in burning. Having been used in place of sperm on steamships and machinery generally, for the past eight years, it is no experiment. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons each. The only Agent in this City is JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William, corner Platt-st.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—252 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at Nos. 112 and 160 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author JOSEPH RALPH, M. D., No. 643 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. WITH SURPLUS.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Dunning Duer,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Daniel S. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.,	Jas. C. Hall,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert B. Minturn,	D. Dunn [illegible],
Aug. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Frederick L. Foster,
Gouverneur S. Lucas,	Edward C. Center,	Cyrus [illegible],
Wm. R. Duncan,	Joseph Gaillard,	Robert F. [illegible],
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	Henry F. [illegible],
Isaac Townsend,	J. M. Wainwright,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
James Warren,	George Curtis,	J. J. [illegible],
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John S. [illegible],
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.,	[illegible]

NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1855.

The Trustees of this Company have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of FOUR AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT., on their Capital Stock, payable on demand to the Stockholders, in Cash and Scrip. And also, a further dividend of TWENTY PER CENT., payable in Scrip to the assured, on policies issued by this Company, which have terminated within the fiscal year ending 31st December last.

The charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the shareholders at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between the Policy holders, in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is not to be paid off until the profits, together with the Capital Stock, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

This Company establishes no agencies, but insures against fire all over the United States, through responsible Brokers in this city. ROBERT [illegible], President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1855.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1855.

The Scrip, as per above notice, is now ready. Parties entitled to the same will please call for it at the office of the Company.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1855.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THE DIRECTORS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held at the office this day, the following gentlemen were duly elected by the Stockholders, viz.: James W. Otis, Thomas Tileston, Hugh Auchincloss, Richard M. Blatchford, Caleb Swan, Thomas W. Gale, Jonathan Thorne, Daniel S. Fearing, Charles Williams, William Whitewright, Cornelius McCoon, David R. Hoyt, Moses H. Grinnell, Andrew Foster, Samuel F. Soule, Wyllys Blackstone, William S. Wetmore, Joshua J. Henry, Drake Mills, Josiah Lane, Anson Cyrill. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, JAMES W. OTIS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

TONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No. 22 Wall-st. Branch Office, No. 1 Avenue D. This Company, organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $200,000, offers to insure Dwelling-houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

James Pirsson,	Wm. B. Duryea,	Thomas Hartland,
Samuel Jessup,	John S. Reynolds,	Daniel G. Taylor,
Jeremiah G. Lugar,	George C. Lugar,	Andrew J. Chas.
Cross. T. White,	P. W. Geissenhainer,	J. Wade Wilson,
E. H. Bimberb,	[illegible], Jr.,	David S. Holmes,
George Read,	James H. Quick.	

J. WILSON FREDERICK, Sec. JAMES PIRSSON, Pres't.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th month, 18th, 1855. This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $200,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insure against loss or damage by fire on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Edw. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton-st., corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 3 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John B. Bragg,	Chas. A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
Wm. Okell,	H. P. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bragg,
H. Quackenboss,	Andrew Freeman,	Samuel E. Whitlock,
Geo. Gibbillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 68 Wall-st. This Company, with a cash capital of $250,000, and a large surplus, insure against loss or damage by Fire, only stocks of merchandise, household furniture, buildings, ships in port and their cargoes, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

Nath'l Richards,	John Steward,	Moses Taylor,
Sam'l F. Mott,	Jas. Colles,	Lyman Denison,
Wm. F. Mott,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Edwin D. Morgan,
Rufus L. Lord,	Richard Tighe,	Sidney Mason,
Wm. W. Fox,	Peter Cooper,	John Caswell,
Thos. Barron,	Henry Elsworth,	L. S. Suarez,
Aug. H. Ward,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Jon'n Thorne.

NATHANIEL RICHARDS, President.
W. P. PALMER, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000. OFFICE No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. This Company insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, and other Property, against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and the Risk of Inland Navigation, at current rates. CALEB BARSTOW, President. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL, $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS. OFFICES, No. 22 William-st., and No. 138 Canal-st. Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire. RICHARD VARICK, President. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The Fire Insurance Companies in this City have resolved that on and after the 1st day of July, 1855, the rate of insurance on buildings having iron shutters in front, and on goods therein, shall be increased five cents per $100, unless one shutter on each story above the first, shall be fastened so as to be opened from the outside.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Corner of Broadway and Grand-street,
NEW-YORK, May 7, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of eight per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of June next. The transfer book will be closed on the 14th inst. until the day of payment. A. L. STAATS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, June 5, 1855.—The President and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, NEW-YORK, June 12, 1855.

THE INTEREST DUE 15TH INST.—ON NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD BONDS AND DEBT CERTIFICATES will be paid at this office.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

NOTICE.—The July interest on the Civil Fund Bonds of the State of California will be paid by JOHN COOK, Jr. at his office, No. 21 Broadway, on presentation of the Coupons, on and after the 26th June, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have associated themselves in business under the name of H. GERKER, SON & CO., as manufacturers of glue, curled hair, lamp glass, gelatine, white ships, and dealers in bristles, &c., and will continue the business of the late firm of GERKER & BEEHLER, at their factory, northwest corner of 8th and Columbia sts., warehouse No. 29 Commerce-st., Philadelphia; and No. 47 Vesey-st., New-York.

HENRY GERKER,
HENRY JORDON,
FREDERICK STAAKE,
FREDERICK GERKER.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of FURGUSON, CROXEN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued hereafter at the old stand, No. 148 Vesey-st., under the firm of CHRISTOPHER & UNDERHILL, the present firm assuming all the debts of FURGUSON, CROXEN & CO. ISAAC FURGUSON,
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1855. In behalf of the old firm.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the subscribers under the name of SHIPLEY & LOEKLE, has been dissolved by mutual consent. CHARLES LOEKLE has become sole owner of the effects, and assumes the liabilities of said firm, and alone signs in liquidation. MORRIS SHIPLEY, Jr.,
NEW-YORK, 5th Mo., 11, 1855. CHAS. LOEKLE.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm known as SMITH & OAKLEY, manufacturers of Wooden-ware House furnishing Goods, have this day (12th June) dissolved partnership by mutual consent of both parties, and all bills standing out against said firm shall hereafter be attended to by EDWIN J. SMITH; and all bills due to said firm shall be collected by him, or such other as the said EDWIN J. SMITH shall appoint for that purpose.

NOTICE—DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between HENRY GERKER & TOBIAS BEEHLER, under the firm of GERKER & BEEHLER, is this day dissolved by the death of TOBIAS BEEHLER. The business of the late firm will be settled only by the surviving partner, H. GERKER.
PHILADELPHIA, June 3, 1855.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Public notice is hereby given that the Copartnership heretofore existing between FREEMAN HISCOX and JAMES DEVOE, doing business as lumber merchants under the name and firm of HISCOX & DEVOE, is hereby dissolved. FREEMAN HISCOX, No. 189 Avenue B.
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The subscribers have formed a Copartnership, under the firm of HAMILTON & JAUDON, for the transaction of a General Commission Business in Stocks, Bonds, Loans, Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange, No. 18 Exchange-place.
ALEX. HAMILTON,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1855. PEYTON JAUDON.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm of G. W. B. TOMPKINS & CO., is dissolved by the decease of Mr. D. D. Tompkins. The undersigned will continue the Produce Commission Business at No. 67 Pearl-st. G. W. B. TOMPKINS.
NEW-YORK, June 12, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—EDMUND S. MUNROE has this day associated with himself GEO. W. OGSTON. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of E. S. MUNROE & CO.
NEW-YORK, June 8, 1855.

HAMILTON WORKS, NEWARK, N. J., June 1, 1855.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, &c.—A Preliminary Meeting of those interested in the Artificial Stone Business carried on at the above Works, will take place at the Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 15th inst., for the purpose of organizing a company, to which your attention is respectfully invited.
JOHN WOOD, Sec. pro tem.

AUCTION SALES.

CHICAGO LAND COMPANY—SALE OF LOTS AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—The TRUSTEES OF THE CHICAGO LAND COMPANY had advertised a large sale of lots to be made at public auction in this city on the 14th inst., which attracted the attention of capitalists generally throughout the country, many of whom came here to attend the sale and avail themselves of the opportunity to purchase property in the city of Chicago. As the sale did not take place, it is proper that an explanation should be made of the cause which led to the disappointment of so many persons. Mr. ROBERT J. WALKER, one of the original stockholders in the Company, claimed to have a large interest [illegible] ... Mr. WALKER filed a bill in Equity in the United States Court on the day preceding the sale, and applied for an injunction to restrain the sale until the question of his rights was settled. [illegible] ... The Trustees of this property are WILLIAM B. OGDEN, DANIEL ELSTON and MARK D. [illegible] ... Trustee by the Stockholders in the place of EDWIN B. LA RAE, Esq., deceased.

CHICAGO, June 8, 1855.

Information in reference to the above property may be had of CHARLES BUTLER, or L. H. FLEETWOOD, No. 22 Wall-st., New-York.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Imported Chandeliers, Original Oil Paintings, &c., at the residence, No. 108 West 21st-st.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) June 13, at 10½ o'clock, the entire magnificent furniture of the above first-class residence, most of which with the chandeliers, statuary, paintings, &c., have been imported by the present owner, and are worthy the attention of connoisseurs and all in want of superb first-class furniture. The sale will be peremptory, without regard to weather—catalogues of which can be obtained of Mr. E. V. Haughwout, No. 561 Broadway, or at the house. Parlors—Elegant plate mirrors, [illegible] ... Chamber Furniture—Costly rosewood and enameled suites, full marble-top rosewood and mahogany bureaus, [illegible] ... with a large assortment of kitchen utensils, 300 yds. superb oil-cloth, stair carpets, refrigerators, &c.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF $20,000 WORTH OF AMERICAN CLOCKS—FRANKLIN & NICHOLLS will sell at public auction, at their rooms, No. 79 Nassau-st., on WEDNESDAY, June 13, 1855, and following days, until the whole is disposed of, a very large and every way desirable stock of American Clocks and Timepieces, amounting in value to upwards of $20,000, all of which must be sold without limitation, to the highest bidder, and in lots to suit purchasers. [illegible] ... TERMS—Under $100, Cash; $100 to $500, four months; and upwards of $500 and upwards, six months credit, for approved paper. Sale to commence each day at 10 o'clock A. M.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF $20,000 WORTH OF AMERICAN CLOCKS.—FRANKLIN & NICHOLLS will sell at public auction at their rooms, No. 79 Nassau-st., on WEDNESDAY, June 13, 1855, and following days, until [illegible] ... TERMS—Under $100, cash; $100 to $500 4 months, and on sums of $500 and upwards 6 months' credit for approved paper. Sale to commence each day at 10 o'clock A. M.

FRANKLIN & NICHOLLS, Auctioneers, No. 79 Nassau-st., New-York.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st., superb rosewood CABINET FURNITURE, several richly ornamented French plate pier Mirrors, &c. [illegible] ... Catalogues on the morning of sale. Goods can be packed for shipping on the premises.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE ELEGANT BROWN STONE ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE AND LOT, No. 30 West 22d-st.—A. H. NICOLAY will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, [illegible] ... Possession may be had immediately after the sale, if desired. For full particulars, see the advertisement in the Courier and Enquirer, or apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 11 Broad-st.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

CHOICE WINES, BRANDIES, CIGARS, &c.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at Auction on WEDNESDAY, June 13, at 10½ o'clock at the salesrooms, No. 8 Pine-st., choice Wines, Brandies, Cigars, &c., being a portion of the stock of an importer declining business, [illegible] ... Also, about 60,000 choice Havana cigars.

F. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF FIFTY-ONE VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS ON STATEN ISLAND.—F. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction on THURSDAY, June 14, 1855, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the house of J. F. Donaldson, Stapleton, Richmond County, Staten Island, under the direction of George Catlin, Esq., referee, 51 valuable building lots at Stapleton, eligibly located for immediate improvement.

TERMS.—Ten per cent. and the auctioneer's fees to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance on the 2d day of July next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; [illegible] ... Maps can be had on application to the auctioneer, No. 4 Wall-st. GEORGE CATLIN, Referee.

E. H. BOWEN, Attorney.

THOMAS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.—THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at No. 31 Nassau-st., the entire furniture of a family leaving the City, (in good order,) consisting of parlor, chamber, dining room, basement and kitchen, of all kinds. Also, piano forte, oil cloths, &c. &c. Also, three lots of sundry household articles. Advance sale. No reserve.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, THIS DAY, 13th inst., at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Executor, 100 shares Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, $25 each. [illegible] ... 60 shares Bowery Bank, $25 each.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—PIANO FORTES AT AUCTION.—TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st., eight superior toned 6½ and 7 octave piano fortes, all of which are warranted, and worthy the attention of the trade and others in want of good instruments.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, June 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. Davis & Co., No. 55 Beekman-st., 300 cases boots, shoes and brogans (fresh goods,) which will be sold without reserve for cash. Liberal cash advances made on consignments. Auction sale every Thursday.

PECARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS—REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, No. 31 Liberty-st., one door from Nassau-st., will give their personal attention to sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels and Mortgages, at public and private sale, and to the sale at auction of Cargoes, Household Furniture, Paintings, Statuary, Works of Art, Jewelry, &c. [illegible] ... Money liberally advanced on Real Estate, Stocks, [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

S. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE—$500,000.—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell as above, the remaining $500,000 of their first mortgage convertible bonds, dated February 1, 1855, and payable in 1875, bearing interest at seven per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable semi-annually on the first days of April and October, at their office in the city of New-York. [illegible] ... They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000 each, transferable only on the books of the Company, and convertible into the capital stock at any time before April 1, 1865, from which a sinking fund is provided of amount sufficient, with accruing interest, to liquidate whatever amount, if any, may not previously have been converted into stock. For further particulars, see the last annual report, copies of which may be had on application at the office of the Company, Insurance Buildings, No. 49 Wall-st.

TERMS.—Ten per cent. on the day of sale, payable at the office of the Company; [illegible] ... Bonds to be delivered as notes are paid.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, COMPRISING A DOCK AND SLIP ON THE PASSAIC RIVER, AND CITY LOTS—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer. JAS. S. NEVIUS, Counsel.—Pursuant to a final decree of the Court of Chancery of the State of New-Jersey, the subscriber, Trustee of the Newark Dock Association, will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, June 19, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the city of Newark, [illegible] ... Lithographic copies of said Map may be had at the office of the Auctioneer, ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York; of NEVIUS & ROBISON, Counsellors-at-Law, No. 11 Montgomery-st., Jersey City; or at the office of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

The Terms of Sale will be liberal—5 per cent. and the Auctioneer's fees on the day of sale, and 20 per cent. on the 1st of August, when the deeds will be delivered. [illegible]

CHARLES YATES, Trustee, No. 109 Broadway, New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—THURSDAY, June 14, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st., large sale of Wines and real warranted imported Havana and Principe cigars—the importation of one of the first houses in the City. The wines are all of a high order and warranted in every respect pure and genuine, in quantities to suit purchasers—consisting of 300 baskets champagne, real Oporto port in bottles, from house of Diaz & Co., of Oporto; Oloroso sherry in bottles, from house of Gonzalez & Dubosc, of Xeres; [illegible] ... Also, 111,500 very superior imported Havana and Principe cigars, from one of the first importing houses in this City. [illegible] ... Also, 30 octaves, 20 gallons each, very fine old London Dock brandy, [illegible] ... etc., all in bond. Sale without reserve.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF 40 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS IN BROOKLYN AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 20, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

Forty desirable lots of ground on the Poole Homestead, in the VIIIth and IXth Wards in the city of Brooklyn, situated on Flatbush, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th avs., and Union, Sackett and Degraw sts. [illegible] ...

The county has purchased 17 lots in the immediate vicinity of this property for a Court House. This is one of the most attractive parts of Brooklyn for private residences or for business purposes. The Flatbush-av. Railroad, when completed, will also greatly increase the value of the property, it being the intention of the Company to complete the work, if possible, during this Summer. [illegible] ...

Terms liberal; 60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years, and the title is unquestionable. For lithographic maps and full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 11 Broad-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE.—YORKVILLE LOTS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on WEDNESDAY, June 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, [illegible] ... The above lots are situated in the centre of Yorkville, formerly belonging to the Le Count estate; [illegible] ... 60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years, at 7 per cent., if desired. The title is unquestionable, and the lots will be sold free from all incumbrance. For further particulars apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 11 Broad-st.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY FORECLOSURE SALE OF VALUABLE BLOCK OF GROUND in the XIth Ward, Brooklyn, adjoining the Atlantic Basin.—JAMES COLE & SON will sell on WEDNESDAY, June 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Montague Hall, Court-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, under the direction of BENJAMIN K. TRUE, Referee, that valuable block of ground containing 34 lots, bounded by Conover, Van Brunt, William and King sts. [illegible] ... For maps and full particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 45 Nassau-st., New-York.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

CONSTABLE'S SALE OF FURNITURE, &c., &c.—THIS DAY, at No. 27 Centre-st., at 10½ o'clock, by M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer, mahogany wardrobes, divans, chairs and tables, six stoves and stove-pipe, French bedsteads, mahogany washstands and toilet ware, &c. Also, the furniture of a family going West, consisting of feather beds and bedding, bureaus, chairs, crockery, cooking-stove, and a large assortment of housekeeping goods.

J. F. LOCKWOOD, Constable.

JOHN S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF DRY GOODS.—J. S. SAVAGE will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, June 14, at 10½ o'clock, the entire stock and fixtures of dry goods store No. 324 3d-av., (one door below 21st-st.,) consisting in part of rich muslins, French and American prints, delaines, gloves, ribbons, hose, &c. &c. The above stock of goods can be seen on Wednesday, the day previous to the sale. JOSIAH J. BURGESS, Assignee.

J. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneers.

LOOKING GLASS AND CHINA.—J. & H. BARTLETT will sell on WEDNESDAY, June 13, at 10 o'clock, No. 261 Pearl-st., in lots to suit purchasers, a large and desirable assortment of W. G. blue, printed, painted, &c., Rockingham and yellow ware; cut and pressed glass; decorated French china, &c. Also the stock of retailer declining business. Sale peremptory. Catalogues now ready.

THOMAS BELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—By BELL & BUSH—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, in our Salesrooms, No. 12 North William-st., a fine stock of seasonable fancy dry goods, hosiery, millinery, table and bed linen, laces, Summer clothing, show cases. THURSDAY—elegant Furniture.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE MAIN LINE OF PUBLIC WORKS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Notice is hereby given, that by authority of an act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved May 8, 1855, will be exposed to public sale at the Merchants' Exchange in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, July 31, 1855, at 12 o'clock P. M., the whole main line of the Public Works between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, consisting of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, the Allegheny Portage Railroad, including the new road to avoid the inclined planes, the Eastern division of the Pennsylvania Canal from Columbia to the Junction, the Juniata division of the Pennsylvania Canal, from the Junction to the Eastern terminus of the Allegheny Portage Railroad, and the Western division of the Pennsylvania Canal from the Western terminus of the Allegheny Portage Railroad to Pittsburg, and including also the Bridge over the Susquehanna at Duncan's Island, together with all the surplus water-power of said Canals, and all the reservoirs, machinery, locomotives, cars, trucks, stationary engines, work-shops, water stations, toll-houses, offices, stock and materials whatsoever and wheresoever, thereunto belonging, or held for the use of the same, and together with all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to all property, real, personal and mixed, belonging to the same. On the terms and conditions prescribed by the said act of Assembly, copies of which may be obtained on application at, or letter addressed to, the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, at Harrisburg, Penn. JAS. POLLOCK, Governor of Pennsylvania.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, May 9, 1855.

PEREMPTORY MORTGAGE SALE OF THE OWASCO WOOLEN FACTORY AT AUBURN.—Under and by virtue of two judgments of foreclosure and sale, the subscriber will sell at public auction at the Western Exchange, in the city of Auburn, in the County of Cayuga, on FRIDAY, June 22, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all that valuable real estate, mill property, water privileges, &c., known as the Owasco Woolen Factory, situated on the Owasco Outlet, in the city of Auburn, [illegible] ... Woolen Company. All this valuable property will positively be sold as above to the highest bidder.—Dated Auburn, June 4, 1855. THEODORE M. POMEROY, Referee.

JAMES M. MILLER will hold his ANNUAL SALE OF BLOOD CATTLE on THURSDAY, June 14, at 12 o'clock, on the farm of JAMES BATHGATE, Esq., one mile from Fordham and 12 miles from New-York City, by the Harlem Railroad, comprising Short-horn Durham, Ayrshire, and Alderney Dutch.

AT BAZAAR NO. 31 CROSBY-STREET—Will be sold on WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock, 30 horses, suitable for all purposes. Also, new and second-hand wagons, double and single harness, saddles, &c.

JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

TO MANUFACTURING JEWELERS.—THE TRENTON COPPER-TYPE COMPANY have ON HAND CHEMICALLY PURE COPPER for sale, at 50 cents per pound, at No. 14 Platt-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE PIANO FORTES. T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway.

ATTENTION PIANO PURCHASERS.—We desire to call attention to our large and superb stock of Piano Fortes, having much the best assortment to be found in the country. We are manufacturers of the celebrated CELESTIAL OR DOUBLE OCTAVE PIANOS, which are now taking the lead where the purchaser wants the power of the grand Piano in a square case. Our Pianos made for schools, being designed for hard usage, are of great strength, being plain, substantial and cheap. We are sole agents for the justly celebrated Pianos of A. W. Ladd & Co., of Boston, [illegible] ... We are also sole agents for the Carhart, Needham & Co.'s WORLD-RENOWNED MELODIONS, and offer at the lowest prices, Pianos from ten to twenty different manufactories.

Purchasers will find it to their advantage to examine our large and unsurpassed stock. Pianos and Melodeons to let.

ELY & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

ATTENTION IS INVITED TO A NEW REED ORGAN, with four stops and full set of sub-pipes, in oak and rosewood cases, considered the best instrument ever invented for the parlor or church, cost $60 to $300. Mason & Hamlin's newly improved Model Melodeons, single and double. Reeds supplied to country at factory prices; also, sold at retail on monthly payments and for rent.

FRENCH HARMONIUMS with 8 and 12 stops. Hallet, Davis & Co.'s unrivaled Grand and Square Pianos in every variety of style.

FOUR GEORGE HEWS BOSTON PIANOS, entirely new, (bought at a bargain to close a consignment) for sale at $75 to $100 below usual cost price and fully warranted. Second-hand Pianos, from $15 to $150. Pianos to let.

S. T. GORDON, Music Publisher, No. 297 Broadway.

PIANOS!—PIANOS!!—Great bargains may be had at the splendid warehouse of N. P. B. CURTISS, at his old stand, No. 447 Broadway, where he has re-opened with a rich and varied assortment of Pianos, from the celebrated manufactory of Geo. Hews, Boston; also, a large assortment of New-York manufacture. Persons will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

HAINES BROS. & CUMMINGS—Having been induced by the increased demand for their pianos, to greatly extend their manufacturing facilities, are now prepared to meet the full demand of the public, and at prices greatly reduced. Particular attention is called to their new circular scale, metallic frame piano, unsurpassed by any other. Warerooms No. 116 2d-av., corner of 14th-st.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 85 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These pianos received the first premium in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

BACON & RAVEN—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS—Nos. 160 and 169 Centre-st., opposite Canal, and near Broadway.—Having an experience of 25 years, and every requisite facility at our manufactories, we are enabled to offer the public an assortment of pianos not surpassed by any as to tone, workmanship and durability.

CHICKERING'S PIANO-FORTES REMOVED—From No. 296 to No. 300 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, where every variety of square and grand pianos may be had at the lowest factory prices. H. WARREN, Sole Agent.

For Chickering & Son's Piano-fortes for New-York City.

HALL'S CELESTIAL PIANOS—BENNETT & CO., No. 300 Broadway, are now supplied with a large stock of these beautiful instruments. No person should, by any means purchase, whatever interested parties may say to the contrary, till they have first seen these improved Pianos.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE.—A most excellent seven octave rosewood piano, new made by a journeyman for his own use, and fully warranted, will be sold as above, and a second hand piano taken in exchange. To be seen at No. 163 West-Broadway, upstairs.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS—Of all classes made by various makers, for sale and hire, at J. & D. WALKER'S, No. 6 Astor-place and 8th-st.

J. PIRSSON & SON'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 743 Broadway, one door from Astor-place. An elegant assortment of new and second-hand pianos constantly on hand.

PIANOS.—A large assortment of new and second hand Piano-fortes, of Boston and other Manufacturers, for sale or to hire, by GEIB & JACKSON, No. 753 Broadway, near 8th-st.

PIANOS TO LET—WITH PRIVILEGE OF PURCHASING—Rent deducted. New and second-hand pianos to rent at very low prices. HAINES BROS. & CUMMINGS, No. 116 2d-av., corner of 14th-st.

SUMMER RETREATS.

UNITED STATES HOTEL.—(FORMERLY COMSTOCK HOUSE,) AVON SPRINGS, N. Y.—This Hotel, situated upon the eminence overlooking the valley of the Genesee, and near the celebrated medicinal springs of Avon, has been purchased of C. Comstock, Esq. [illegible] ... We would be pleased to receive the visits of the former patrons of the Hotel, and all who desire to visit Avon Springs. An omnibus will be in attendance at the depot, to convey guests to the hotel, and they will be conveyed to and from the Springs without additional charge.

WM. VAN ZANDT, F. D. HILLMAN.

AVON SPRINGS, June 1, 1855.

OCEANIC HOUSE, CONEY ISLAND, IS NOW OPEN—BOARD REDUCED.—The advantages of sea-bathing on the finest beach in the world, it being within eight miles of the Union, Centreville and National Race Courses. The delightful drives in its vicinity are unsurpassed; its easy access to the City of New-York, stages leaving Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, hourly; the beauty of its location, commanding a fine view of Staten Island, the Bay, the Highlands of Neversink and the surrounding country, render it a healthy and delightful retreat. The accommodations of the hotel are unsurpassed, and the table furnished with the best the market affords.

ALBERT ROGERS, Agent.

NATIONAL HOTEL, RICHFIELD SULPHUR SPRINGS, Otsego County, N. Y.—This hotel is now open for the season. It has just been newly fitted up, and offers peculiar advantages to families anxious to escape the great watering places. The Springs have a high reputation in many diseases, and are situated in the midst of a beautiful rural district, near the line of the New-York Central Railroad. Passengers will leave the cars at Herkimer, where they will find conveyances for the Springs.

E. CANEY, Jr., Proprietor.

MOHEGAN LAKE—Four miles from Peekskill Railroad Station, and within two hours' travel of the City. A large family, or four or five adults, may obtain first-rate boarding accommodations in a retired residence near this beautiful lake. Fruit in abundance, with plenty of shade and aquatic amusements. Apply to JOHN MEAD, Meadow-bank, near the lake, or Mr. THOS. JONES, No. 247 Broadway, New York, will answer inquiries as to locality, terms, &c.

LAKE GEORGE.—THE FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL is now opened for the reception of visitors. The new and elegant establishment is supplied with gas and water, and all the desirabilities of a first class hotel, in a situation unrivaled for beauty and healthfulness, and furnishes just the place for a Summer retreat. Passengers leaving New-York in the morning can reach this house in time to dine. There are two daily communications with the City. DANIEL GALE, Proprietor.

HIGH BRIDGE HOTEL—BOARDING FOR THE SUMMER.—The above hotel, having been enlarged, repainted, furnished, &c., is now prepared to receive boarders for the Summer season. The beauty of its location is unsurpassed, commanding a fine view of the High Bridge and Harlem River. Its elevated position and its easy access to the City, render it a healthy and desirable retreat.

CONGRESS HALL, PATERSON, N. J.—Is now open for the reception of Summer boarders. The above Hotel is pleasantly located in the most convenient part of Paterson, being but five minutes' walk from the Falls and Railroad Depot. Gentlemen wishing rooms for their families during the Summer months will be accommodated on very reasonable terms. S. W. LUSE.

FOREST GROVE HOUSE—SCHOOLY'S MOUNTAIN.—This delightful Summer House will be open for the reception of guests on the 1st of June. Communication by means of Essex and Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

DAVID C. NOE, Proprietor.

MOUNT PAVILION ON STATEN ISLAND.—At Quarantine landing, is now open for the reception of visitors; a few rooms to let in the house, and the cottage adjoining, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Apply on the premises. J. F. BENJAMIN, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD—THE SHELDRAKE HOUSE, Mamaroneck, Westchester Co., New-York, is now open for the reception of boarders. A good livery stable attached to the house, close to the Railroad station. J. LUCAS, late of the Union House at Stamford.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a mill for the manufacture and printing of paper hangings. It is situated about one mile from Ballston Spa, in Saratoga County, N. Y., upon a durable stream of water, is nearly new, and in complete working order. All the land and water privilege amply sufficient for the operating and convenience of the mill, go with the mill. It was erected by a proprietor experienced in the business, in the most perfect and substantial manner, with all the modern improvements, and adapted to the largest business. For particulars and terms, address the subscriber at Ballston Spa.

HARVEY CHAPMAN.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—FOR SALE—The Right to make for the City of New-York an article that will command a very large sale during the Summer. It is entirely new, will yield a good profit, and sell for cash. The present Proprietor, now residing in the West, is unable to supply the Eastern market, and it consequently offers a good chance for any one to go into a lucrative trade. No one need apply who cannot command $300. Full particulars given by calling on H. J. EGLESTON, No. 10 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO ENGAGE IN BUSINESS.—For sale, a window-shade and paper-hanging store—an old established stand, and doing a good business—in a good location, where trade is yearly increasing. For particulars, address L. P., Times Office.

$10,000.—PARTNER WANTED.—In a business in full operation, capable of producing a profit of [illegible] ... Address A. T., Daily Times office, when particulars will be given on an interview.

$3,000 TO $5,000.—Wanted, a middle-aged man as a book-keeper in a manufacturing business situated up town—who can lend the above amount, and, if required, security can be given. Address WILKINS, Daily Times Office.

$300.—AN ENTERPRISING MAN—With a safe, paying cash business, may meet with a person having the above sum to invest, by addressing JOHNSON, at this office.

IRON CHEST WANTED.—A person having a good medium size iron chest that would be willing to exchange towards a piano forte, may address WILLIAM MILLER, Piano Forte Manufacturer, Nos. 134 and 136 East 31st-st., New-York.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit our choosers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 1 and 2 Jefferson Market.

RAILROADS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—The old reliable, shortest and quickest route to Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Dayton, Springfield, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, Fort Wayne, &c., &c.—This route requires no counterfeit maps, false representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous correspondence to recommend it to the public.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT FROM MAY 7, 1855.

THREE TRAINS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from the Station of the C. C. & C. Railroad, over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, and the Little Miami, and Columbus and Xenia Railroads, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Louisville, &c., &c. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion, for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c., &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, from Crestline, for Fort Wayne, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND.

EXPRESS TRAIN at 7:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train on the Buffalo, Dunkirk, and Cleveland Railroad, and the Steamers CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, giving passengers ample time to breakfast at Cleveland. Reaches Columbus 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati at 5 P. M., Xenia at 2:40 P. M., Dayton at 3:20 P. M., Fort Wayne at 7 P. M., Indianapolis at 8:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON TRAIN at 2:25, connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for dinner at Cleveland.

LEAVING CINCINNATI at 1:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Boats for Louisville, and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for the West.

NIGHT EXPRESS, 7:15 P. M., connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for supper at Cleveland. Reaching Cincinnati at 7 A. M., Xenia at 5:25, Dayton at 5:50, Indianapolis at 10 A. M., Terre Haute at 5 P. M.

This route is so much shorter and quicker than any other, that it gives passengers abundance of time at Cleveland for meals, and then reach Cincinnati to connect with the fast and splendid U. S. Mail Steamers and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, for Louisville and all places down the Ohio River. Baggage checked from Buffalo and Dunkirk to Cincinnati. For through Tickets apply on board People's Line Steamers, or at Ticket Offices of the New-York and Erie, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads.

WM. C. CLEMENT, Sup't L. M. & C. & X. R. R.

E. S. FLINT, Sup't. C. C. & C. R. R.

A. L. HALL, General Eastern Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.—EXPRESS MAIL—Leave Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with trains of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:30 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 5:10 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:20 P. M., Chicago 6 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 9:30 P. M., Cleveland 4:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:20 A. M., Chicago 8:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 2:30 P. M. on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 5:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 3 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 9:45 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 3:30 P. M., connecting with Evening trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD FROM ALBANY.—By the way and in connection with the Hudson River Railroad, and People's Line of Steamboats, from the foot of Cortlandt-st., from NEW-YORK for BUFFALO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE and DETROIT.

EXPRESS TRAIN—From Albany, at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Buffalo at 7:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK MORNING EXPRESS—Leaves Albany at 12 M., in connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York at 7 A. M., stopping at Schenectady, Fonda, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Chittenango, Syracuse, Clyde, Rochester, Batavia, and arriving at Buffalo at 10:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS—In connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York 5:45 P. M., leaves Albany at 11:15 P. M., and arrives at Buffalo at 7:30 A. M., Suspension Bridge at 10:35 A. M., and Niagara Falls at 10:35 A. M.

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 9:30 A. M., stopping at all stations.

UTICA ACCOMMODATION LINE—Leaves Albany at 3:30 P. M., stopping at all stations, and arrives at Utica at 8 P. M.

PRINCIPAL CONNECTIONS.

At Troy, with Rensselaer and Saratoga, Troy and Boston roads to places North and East.

At Buffalo, with Lake Shore Road and Steamboats for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago; Buffalo and Brantford Road, Niagara Falls and Buffalo Road, to Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, connecting with the Great Western Railway to Detroit, &c.; also, with steamboats for Detroit and Chicago.

At Suspension Bridge, with Great Western Railway to Windsor, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; also, with railroad to Lewiston, and steamboat line to Toronto, &c., C. W.

At Syracuse, with Oswego and Syracuse Road to Oswego.

At Rome, with Watertown and Rome Road to Cape Vincent, and steamers to Kingston, C. W., and Ports on Lake Ontario.

At Schenectady, with Road to Saratoga Springs, Whitehall, &c. C. VIBBARD, General Sup't, Albany.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Express, at 7:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train at 5:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy. On and after MONDAY, May 7, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5:15 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger, 7 A. M. Passenger 4:10 P. M. Way, Freight and Passenger Train, 12:30 P. M. For Peekskill, 5:30, 4 and 6 P. M. For Tarrytown, at 10:15 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. The Tarrytown and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M. from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The only line through to Montreal in one day, viz.: 14 hours. Leave by Hudson River Railroad at 7 A. M. Leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11 A. M., arrive at Rutland at 3 P. M.; Burlington, 4:40; Montreal, 8 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave at 5 A. M. and 12 M.; Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 5:45 P. M., arrive at Rutland at 9. Lodge and proceed North at 6 next morning.

I. V. BAKER, Sup't, T. & B. R. R.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 2, 1855. Leave New-York for Easton by steamer Red Jacket and Wyoming from Pier No. 2 North River at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way) at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortland-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after April 17, the Cars over the Flushing Railroad leave Flushing at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., and at 1, 4, and 6:30 P. M., connecting with the steamer ISLAND CITY at Hunter's Point. The steamer ISLAND CITY leaves New-York from Fulton Market slip, at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., and at 1, 4 and 6:30 P. M. Connecting with the cars at Hunter's Point.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $2 25. Express line 2 P. M. by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way, Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1.75.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3 75 in 4, and $3 in 2 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M., second class, $2 25 in 10; at 12 M., $3; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

PAINTS.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article that can be sold without violating my patent. Constantly on hand, both ground in oil and dry powder, at the general depot, No. 119 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, by the patentee, WM. BLAKE.

HENRY WALDRON—At the old stand, No. 190 Front-st., corner of Burling-slip, New-York, has always on hand for City and country trade a full supply of paints, oils, window-glass, &c. &c. The most approved brands of French and American zinc paints, English white lead, &c., &c.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!—For Buildings, Roofs, Fences, &c., 1½ cents a pound; White Lead, 7 cents do.; Zinc, 8 cents do.; Prahle's Boiled Oil, 75 cents a gallon; Tanners' Oil, 35 cents do.; Machinery Oil, 50 cents do., at No. 113 Maiden-lane, New-York. JOHN H. SMITH, Agent.

COAL.

COAL.—500 tons afloat from the celebrated Mammoth Vein and Locust Mountain Colliery, suitable for furnaces, ranges and large stoves, warranted free of impurity and no clinkers. Also, pure, free burning red ash coal for grates, delivered at lowest rates received from yard, or at a corresponding reduction if from boats. THOS. DYER, 13th-st., Yard and Office, Nos. 125 and 126 7th-av.

NEW COAL YARD.—I have opened a new Coal Yard in 4th-st., near the junction of Broadway and 4th-av., where I offer for sale at the lowest prices, every description of Anthracite and Bituminous Coal. J. L. WORTH.

COAL.—I am delivering best red ash at $5 50, warranted. Quantities of 5 tons and over, 25 cents less. PETER CLINTON, corner of King and Greenwich sts., 20th-st. and 9th-av., and No. 116 Duane-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this Line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye. ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

The ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, April 25	1855	Saturday, April 21	1855
Wednesday, May 9	1855	Saturday, May 5	1855
Wednesday, May 23	1855	Saturday, May 19	1855
Wednesday, June 6	1855	Saturday, June 2	1855
Wednesday, June 20	1855	Saturday, June 16	1855
Wednesday, July 4	1855	Saturday, June 30	1855
Wednesday, July 18	1855	Saturday, July 14	1855
Wednesday, July 31	1855	Saturday, July 28	1855

For freight or passage apply to

EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.

STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.

B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75—FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins. AMERICA, Capt. Lang.
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie. EUROPA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. CANADA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison. NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston … Wednesday, June 6.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston … Wednesday, June 20.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston … Wednesday, July 4.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston … Wednesday, July 18.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

[illegible: list of packet ships, including Rock Light, Emerald Isle, Adirondack, Cambria, Northampton, City of Brooklyn, Wm. Tapscott, Antarctic, Andrew Foster, St. Louis, Constellation, Richard Morse, Glance, Waterloo, Ocean, New-Hampshire, West Point, Adriatic, A. Z., Roger …]

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

[illegible: list of packet ships, including Amazon, Ocean Queen, Devonshire, Margaret Evans, American Eagle, Northumberland …]

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries.

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to WM. TAPSCOTT & CO., St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY FOR BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, E. CAVENDY, Commander, will sail for BREMEN, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, June 16, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 37 North River.

Prices of Passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen.

In first cabin, main saloon … $130
In first cabin, lower saloon … 110
In second cabin … 60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London. All letters must pass through the Post Office. For passage or freight, apply to C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The steamer HERMANN will succeed the WASHINGTON, and sail July 14.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamer UNION, Capt. E. ADAMS, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. Price of passage, first cabin … $130. Price of passage, second cabin … 75.

Luggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, June 21. For freight or passage apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, 55 Broadway.

N. B.—All letters must pass through the Post-Office.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—The new and powerful double engine steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, JAMES MARKS, Commander, will sail for the above port at 12 o'clock, M., on WEDNESDAY, June 13. This steamer has unequaled accommodations for cabin, second cabin and third class passengers, being thoroughly ventilated throughout.

To parties about to visit the Old World the STAR OF THE SOUTH offers unusual facilities, combining comfort with speed and low rates of passage. The prices being fixed at $100 for first cabin; $50 for second cabin; $35 for third class passengers. To secure berths early application should be made on board at pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st., or to ROCHE BROS. & COFFEE, No. 69 South-st., New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED PRICES!!!—150 POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE!!—Four hours from Ocean to Ocean by Panama Railroad—No Exposure to Deadly Miasmas! No Dangerous Navigation in open River and Lake Boats—THROUGH FOR CALIFORNIA! via PANAMA RAILROAD. The United States Mail Steamship Co. will dispatch for Aspinwall on WEDNESDAY, June 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the new and splendid steamship ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons burthen, J. P. McKINSTRY, U. S. N., Commander. Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad, and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent Steamship JOHN L. STEPHENS, 2,500 tons burthen, R. H. PEARSON, Esq., Commander, which will be in readiness, and leave immediately for San Francisco. The public are informed that the P. M. S. S. Co. always have one or more extra steamers lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or mails. For passage apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Company's, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., N. Y., fronting the North River.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, T. SKINNER, Commander, will leave pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 13, at 4 o'clock, P. M., will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Charleston, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; Steerage, half price. Through tickets to Lynchburg, $14. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway. N. B.—No freight taken for Richmond.

FOR PETERSBURG AND NORFOLK.—The steamship ROANOKE, Captain SKINNER, is now loading at pier No. 13 North River, for Petersburg and Norfolk, and will leave on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

1855.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—Landing (each way,) at Nyack, Grassy Point, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie.—MEALS SERVED ON BOARD.—The favorite steamer ARMENIA, Capt. N. B. COCHRAN, will on TUESDAY, May 1, commence her regular trips to Albany, leaving New-York from foot of Chambers-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M.

N. B.—A baggage-master will accompany the steamer each way to check baggage free. For particulars inquire at the N. Y. & Erie Railroad Office, Chambers-st. wharf.

NEW ROUTE FOR GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—On and after Saturday, June 2, the splendid new steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. Post, Jr., will leave New-York from Catharine Market slip every [illegible] for Sag Harbor, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 11 A. M. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 A. M., landing at Greenport, Orient Point, and Northport both ways. Fare to and from Sag Harbor, Greenport and Orient Point, $1 50; Northport, 50 cts. Freight taken at reasonable rates, payable on delivery of the goods.

FOR KEYPORT AND FORT HAMILTON.—The new and fast steamboat KEYPORT leaves Murray-st. pier daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock P. M.; returning leaves Keyport at 7½ o'clock A. M. Fare 25 cents. Persons desirous of visiting one of the most healthy bathing places in the vicinity of New-York, can find it at Keyport, with good hotels and boarding houses. [illegible]

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—Landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The fast and graceful steamer ALIDA, Capt. JUDSON MORSE, leaves Pier foot Robinson-st. every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, returning, leaves Rondout every morning at 6½ o'clock, making all the above landings.

FOR KEYPORT, PORT MONMOUTH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY and MIDDLETOWN POINT.—The steamer EAGLE leaves foot of Murray-st. daily, (except Saturday and Sunday,) at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Port Monmouth at 2 o'clock P. M., and Union at 4 P. M.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal basis.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 95 Water-st.

PURE ZINC PAINTS—HENRY AITKEN & CO., Agents of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, No. 145 Water-st.

MARTIN L. CONWAY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND GENERAL LAND AGENT, Leavenworth, Kansas Territory.—Any business entrusted to his care will be attended to with fidelity and dispatch. [illegible] ... REFERENCES—Gov. A. H. Reeder, Governor of Kansas, and Anthony J. Bleecker, Esq., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—County of Kings.—HENRY S. BALL against RICHARD KLINGHOLD, FREDERICK A. SOLTE and MARIA, his wife, [illegible] ... T. STUYVESANT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 5th day of June, 1855. [illegible]

SUPREME COURT.—County of Kings.—BERNARD STEWARD against JAMES MOORE, DANIEL SWEENEY, [illegible] ... You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the city of Brooklyn, on the 30th day of December, 1854, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 17 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. ALLAN MELVILLE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 17 Wall-st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—JOHANNA WOLKENSTEIN, by her next friend, ISADORE RAPHAEL, against RUDOLPH WOLKENSTEIN.—Summons for relief, (Com. not served.)—To the above defendant:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 103 Leonard-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated 5th May, 1855.

MILLIKEN & BARROW, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN HAGGERTY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the store of Thomas Mulligan, No. 15 Atlantic-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated May 8, 1855.

PATRICK BRADLEY, WILLIAM BRADLEY, Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHEW TRUTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the place of business of F. J. TWOMEY, No. 86 Fifth-st., (at McSPEDON & BAKER'S printing-office,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 16, 1855.

FRANCIS J. TWOMEY, J. GEORGE KIP, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS HALE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of C. J. McLOUGHLIN, No. 31 Fulton-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 22d day of October next.—Dated April 16, 1855.

MOSES L. HALE, JOSIAH L. HALE, JOSHUA HALE, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN C. RYAN, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, [illegible] ... Dated Dec. 18, 1854.

EVELINE RYAN, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT D. WEEKS, late of the City of New-York, banker, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 58 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1855.

JOHN A. WEEKS, Executor, &c., of Robert D. Weeks, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. GILLETT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Wetmore & Bowne, Esqs., No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of January, 1855.

WILLIAM A. HALSEY, Administrator.

ELIZA F. GILLETT, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REBECCA McCULLUM, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 141 8th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 12, 1855. JOSEPH B. MORTON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH SMALLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of AUGUSTUS SMALLEY, No. 37 Lafayette-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 8, 1855. SUSANNA SMALLEY, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ABRAM BAILEY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at [illegible] in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 30th day of September next.—Dated March 29, 1855.

ANTHONY L. CARMAN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against FERNANDO W. COOK, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, Nassau Bank Building, corner Beekman and Nassau-sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated April 11, 1855. THEO. F. COWDA, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BRADY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at [illegible] Cedar-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 30, 1855.

DINES CAROLIN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID H. ARNOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN T. TUTTLE, No. 339 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 24, 1855.

JOHN T. TUTTLE, Administrator.

MARY JANE ARNOTT, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID HART, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JOHN L. RIKER, Esq., No. 150 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 6, 1855. ALFRED TOBIAS, Executor.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE AND OCEAN PORT, (late Eatontown Landing.)—The new and light draft steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. John Seaman, will run from foot of Jay-st., N. R., as follows:

[illegible: timetable of departures from New-York and Ocean Port, by date and weekday]

Nelson Taylor's stages for Squan Village connect with this boat. Also stages for Red Bank and other parts of the country.

THE SAFE AND COMMODIOUS STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS, being in complete order, can be chartered for excursions and fishing, the largest and most elegant steamer in the business, having a large dancing saloon, with state-rooms adjoining, with every other convenience requisite for comfort or pleasure. [illegible] ... For further particulars apply to L. H. GROVES, No. 162 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer NORWALK will commence her regular trips as above on FRIDAY, June 1, leaving New-York as follows:

Pier foot of Amos-st. at 9½ A. M., 1½ and 4½ P. M.

Pier foot of Spring-st. at 9¾ A. M., 1¾ and 4¾ P. M.

Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M.

Leaving Coney Island last trip at 6½ P. M. Fare to Coney Island and back to New-York, 25 cents. No half price for children.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—An elegant first-class STEAMER, splendidly furnished with all conveniences for pleasure parties. Apply at the office of ALEX. M. C. SMITH, No. 205 West-st., between North Moore and Beach sts.

EXPRESSES.

G. H. WINES & CO.'S CALIFORNIA AND OREGON EXPRESS.—Office No. 3 Bowling Green, foot of Broadway, New-York. Resident Partners—CHARLES MORGAN, Esq., New-York; WILLIAM HALL & SONS, New-York; C. K. GARRISON, Esq., San Francisco. We are prepared to forward merchandise, specie, and treasure, make collections, purchase exchange, and to attend to all business entrusted to us with dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms. Experienced and competent Messengers accompany each express, leaving New-York on the 5th and 20th, and San Francisco on the 1st and 15th of each month.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well seasoned, with all the various other qualities of whist and other cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club-houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

HUDSON PIG IRON FOR FOUNDRY AND PUDDLING.—The No. 1 extra is fine and very strong, for all purposes to which Scotch is used. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., Sole Agent Hudson Iron Company.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Liquor Dealers' Association.

On Tuesday evening, an adjourned meeting of the Liquor Dealers' Association of the Fifth Ward took place at the Fifth Ward Hotel, in West Broadway. Mr. Welsh presided, and about fifty gentlemen were present. The business of the evening was very dry, having relation to the appointment of a Finance Committee of three, and similar matters. About two hundred copies of a song lay on the table, of which we give a copy. It proved refreshing, doubtless:

DON'T MIX YOUR LIQUOR!

[Air—"Low Backed Car;" or "Wait for the Wagon."]

Don't mix your liquor, boys,
But always take it neat;
He's a surly, churlish fellow,
Who wouldn't stand a treat.
Though temperance, ruffian hypocrites
Have preached from time to time,
And by their rabid teachings have
Of drinking made a crime,
Still we won't mix our liquor, boys, &c.

Still, in spite of all their foolish laws,
We'll take our daily horn,
And won't give up so easily
Our friend John Barleycorn.
For we've known him now for many years,
And always found him true,
And to give him up so easily
Is a thing we'll never do.
So don't mix your liquor, boys, &c.

We heard one time about a man
Who suddenly had died,
And to find the causes of his death,
The Jury long had tried.
Until his stomach was cut up
And on the table laid,
When a chunk of ice before their eyes
Was then and there displayed.
So don't mix your liquor, boys, &c.

Then the jury saw quite plainly
The reason of his death;
Too much water in his grog he took,
Which freezing, stopped his breath.
Beecher, Chapin, Tyng and Greeley
May drink water when they please,
But let them keep beside the stove
When the water begins to freeze.
So don't mix your liquor, boys, &c.

Neal Dow, who made the liquor law,
And patched it up again,
Has made a sorry piece of work
Down in the State of Maine.
The work that he commenced down there
With such a heavy hand,
Will never stop till tyranny
Is driven from the land.
Then don't mix your liquor, boys, &c.

Though the meeting up stairs was so very tedious, there was no perceptible want of cordiality below. Brandy cocktails were in lively demand at the bar, where the discussion was conversational as to those "d—d outsiders who have not yet joined the Association,—the men who have not pluck enough to join the body, and who ought," as it was said, "to be left to fight their own battles."

Funeral of John Adams, Esq.

This affecting ceremony took place at the Brick Church, corner of Beekman and Nassau streets, yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Mr. Adams died on Sunday, aged eighty-three years. He was for a long time at the head of the mercantile firm of [illegible] & Adams, and at a later period was the President of the Fulton Bank in this City, which office he filled since 1827, a period of twenty-eight years. For some time he filled the office of Treasurer of the American Bible Society, and for thirty-seven years the same office for the New-York Hospital. He was a perfect gentleman, one of the old school. For nearly half a century he has been a member of the Brick Church, and for many years an office-bearer under Rev. Dr. Spring.

Coroners' Inquests.

There were five inquests held yesterday, all upon children, dying of fits, and still born, &c., of no public interest.

☞ Thirteen lost children were found in the streets on Monday night by the Police of the various Wards. Seven of them were restored to their parents. The rest were sent to Mr. Kellogg, Superintendent of Out-door Poor of the Almshouse Department.

☞ Officer Wells, of the Fifteenth Police District, reports that stages No. 53 of the Broadway line, and No. 80 of the Madison-avenue line, raced in Broadway near Twelfth street, at 2½ P. M. yesterday, and that they are constantly in the habit of racing.

☞ There was quite a pretty little scene yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, between the Recorder, Mr. Busteed the lawyer, and some other people. Our report of the proceedings, in another column, is worth reading.

☞ The Captain of the Twelfth Police District reports to the Chief that nine or ten lamps on Tenth-avenue, near One Hundred and Seventy-second-street, are never lit.

A boy named John Keene was found lying sick in the street on Monday by the Fifteenth Ward Police, who conveyed him to his home.

☞ The Police Commissioners did not meet yesterday. Their next meeting for examination into complaints will be held on Friday.

☞ The Pacific's mails close (at the Post-Office) to-day, at 10½ A. M.

Sinking of a Vessel in Long Island Sound.

The New-Bedford Standard gives the following particulars of the collision on Long Island Sound on Sunday last, a brief announcement of which was made by telegraph:

"The steam propeller Potomska, of this port, from New-York, came in collision with the schooner Job Chase, of Harwich, about 2½ o'clock on Sunday morning, in Long Island Sound. The schooner was struck on the larboard quarter, and soon began to sink. The accident occurred between Gull Island Light and Watch Hill, and efforts were made to tow the vessel into New London, but they proved unavailing, as she sank in about half an hour.

"The bowsprit of the propeller was carried away, and a portion of her cutwater. Beyond this, she received no material injury. The schooner was owned by Mr. Job. Chase, of Harwich, was five years old, and 75 tons burden, valued at about $3,000, no insurance. Her cargo consisted of 800 bags of St. Domingo coffee, valued at $9,000, and 40 barrels of mackerel, valued at about $480. The coffee is supposed to be insured in Boston. The schooner was on her voyage from Boston to New York. One passenger and the captain and crew of the vessel were taken on board of the propeller, and brought to this city."

Economy in Gas-Burning.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Upon an investigation of the causes of the Williamsburg excitement upon gas-burning, prices, &c., we have found there is a way to reduce the expenditure of gas light that would place it within the reach of every person in this City, and the result we will give in as short a space as possible, and it may benefit a very large share of our readers, and also our Gas Companies; for, with the many modern improvements, such as heating, cooking, ironing, &c., we are forced to procure a sufficient quantity of gas at a small cost to allow all these things to be fully introduced for the benefit of the consumer, and the time is not far distant when gas will supersede all other things, as combining cheapness, utility, neatness and comfort. But to reduce the cost is our purpose, and with *Kidder's Gas Regulator* we can do it, as the following figures will show, for it is now placed beyond the shadow of a doubt that the savings will range from 25 per cent. at the lowest to 60 in some cases, upon actual experiment, and upon all the different improvements does the Regulator become actually necessary to save waste, and it certainly brings the cost tremendously back by its saving, and in reality costs nothing but the interest upon the money until it is all paid, and then the Regulator continues for all time to come to save the same proportion instead of its being paid away continually. When gas is burned that costs $3 per 1,000 feet, the Regulator at 25 per cent. saving makes it $2 25. At 33 per cent. $2; at 50 per cent. $1 50; at 60 per cent. $1 20. And with these immense savings the light is more beautiful, clear and mellow than without the Regulator, when the proper burners (*Union Jet*) are used, and no attention whatever is needed from year to year. With the general introduction of this Regulator all Gas Companies must have their consumption very much increased, and the cheap post-age, will be in the reach of all.

[Advertisement.]

Brandreth's Pills.—Purify, cleanse, take out from the body corrupt humors, obviate a state of costiveness—so shall your cold, your influenza, your dysentery, your rheumatism, your weakness and debility, and your pain in the side, be the affair of a day. Disease cannot remain to give pain or occasion disturbance, but from the effect of these worn out parts of the body's substance, which have continued beyond the time nature designed. The bowels, the skin, or the kidneys are at fault. Brandreth's Pills will restore them to order and reëstablish the body's health. Brandreth's Pills are sold at 25 cents per box, with full directions, at the principal office, No. 43 Canal-street, Brandreth Building; at Burnton's Bookstore, No. 241 Hudson-street and No. 208 Bowery; also, of D. D. Wright, No. 66 Houston-street, corner of Lewis; of J. Kerr, No. 613 Broadway; of Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn; and of all respectable medical venders in the world.

[Advertisement.]

A Word to Persons in Delicate Health.—Many delicate constitutions suffer from the laying aside of flannels on the approach of Summer, and many are injured by retaining them during the hot season. The difficulty is both pleasantly and effectually obviated by substituting

RAY'S ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER GARMENTS,

composed of a very light, soft, elastic, and finely-wrought material. They act as a charm upon the system, gently absorbing the perspiration when it is too profuse, and provoking its genial flow whenever checked by any sudden change in temperature.

DR. VALENTINE MOTT'S

commendation is, "They are admirably adapted for invalids, to prevent them, during the hot season, from feeling the sudden changes of our variable climate."

James E. Ray, No. 106 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

The World's Medical Congress.—This extensive Medical Institution, composed of foreign and native physicians, representing every system of practice, both medical and surgical in vogue, is now open at No. 513 Broadway, and ready for the treatment of every disease known to the human frame. Invalids consulting this institution can avail themselves at once of the medical and surgical skill of the whole world. The Medical Congress is in session and may be consulted every day, except Sundays, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. A competent physician is constantly in attendance during the intervals that the Congress is not in session, and may be consulted from 7 to 9 A. M. and 3 to 9 P. M.

H. K. Root, M. D., Superintendent.

[Advertisement.]

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Know-Nothing of morning chills,
Nothing of mid-day heats,
Nothing of evening dews,

Everything of the wisdom and pleasure of wearing the *coolest, healthiest and pleasantest* Summer undergarment ever offered to the approbation of a discerning public. Examine and judge, purchase and enjoy, at James E. Ray's

Family Hosiery and Undergarment Manufactory,
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[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas, Gas—Archer, Warner & Co. are now manufacturing Chandeliers and other new styles of Gas Fixtures, which for beauty of design and superior workmanship are unsurpassed in any country. See samples at our great dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. Also, a new portable gas works for country dwellings, churches, factories, &c., warranted.

[Advertisement.]

Plain and Decorative Paper-Hangings.—Pratt & Hardenbergh, Manufacturers and Importers, No. 260 Broadway, between Leonard and Franklin streets, invite attention to their extensive stock, which is unsurpassed by any in this country. Faithful and accomplished workmen sent to any part of the City or country, at short notice, and their work warranted.

[Advertisement.]

Phrenology.—Examinations, with charts and written descriptions of character, given daily by Prof. Fowler, at the Phrenological Cabinet, 308 Broadway, near the Park. Private rooms for Ladies and Gentlemen.

[Advertisement.]

To Tailors and Clothiers.—Large plaid Marseilles by the "piece or yard," may be had at Oak Hall, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Check Marseilles suits, $8 50; beautiful Zephyr Cassimere suits, $10; at Evans' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

Blake's Patent Fire-Proof Paint, No. 119 Pearl-street.—See under head of Paints.

LONG ISLAND.

Monument to the Martyrs—Public Demonstration.

The public meeting held in the City Hall, Brooklyn, a few weeks since, to devise means to erect a Monument on Fort Green, to the memory of the Martyrs who perished in the Wallabout Prison Ships, has resulted in the organization of a Society, composed of the right kind of men, and imbued with the right spirit to carry forward such a work to completion. The permanent officers are:

President—George Taylor.
Vice Presidents—George Hall and N. C. Morris.
Recording and Corresponding Secretary—William F. Walker.
Treasurer—E. J. Whitlock.
Finance Committee—Isaac H. Smith, Wm. H. Richards and James McBride.
Building Committee—John Dikeman, Alden J. Spooner, Wm. L. Ely.
Committee of Arrangements—George Hall, George Taylor, Isaac H. Smith, Matthias P. Coons, Thos. Stacy.

Arrangements have been made to hold a public meeting at the Brooklyn Athenæum on Monday, the 18th inst., when addresses from prominent persons will be made.

Fiendish Conduct.

Officer Brown, of the Fourth District Police, Brooklyn, on Monday arrested a fellow named Peter McCanner, who the night before beat his wife in the most brutal manner, and then pushed her through a window in the second story of a house occupied by them, when she fell to the ground and was seriously injured. The accused was committed to await the result of the injuries to his wife.

Incendiary Attempt.

An attempt was made on Saturday night last to fire the residence of Mr. Watson G. Haynes, on Third-avenue, Gowanus. Mr. H. thinks this attempt to injure him was done because he exposed an outrage perpetrated by two policemen one day last week.

Recruiting for the Crimea.

The Third District Police of Brooklyn, under the direction of Capt. Vanderveer, have been on the alert for two or three days past, attention having been awakened by certain suspicious circumstances occurring in the vicinity of Hamilton-avenue Ferry. Yesterday, events had so far matured that communications were opened with the U. S. Marshal's Office in New-York, and Deputy Marshal George Niven was detailed to act in concert with the Brooklyn police. Last evening, the officers made a descent upon the brig *Texas*, lying at the foot of Sackett-street, on board which about fifty persons were found, a portion of them recruits for the British army in the Crimea, and the remainder engaged in the business of recruiting. Under the direction of the Marshal, Antonio Rosenburg, George Steyzenburg and C. Weiss were committed for the night at the Third District Station, on a charge of violating the neutrality laws, and a number of recruits were likewise detained. They were all Germans, and when remonstrated with, pleaded that it was their poverty and not their will which consented to enlist in foreign service. They said that they preferred the chance of being shot in the Crimea to the sufferings they were now undergoing for the want of work in this country.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR—Wednesday.

Circuit Court.—Nos. 72, 74, 75, 44, 45, 78 to 90.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, June 12, by Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor, at his residence, corner of 77th-st. and Broadway, Francis M. Smith, Esq., to the amiable and accomplished Miss Dora Beards, daughter of John Beards, Esq., of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 6, by Rev. Abm. R. Van Nest, Jr., Mathew S. Dunn to Mary Freeland, both of this City.

☞ Newburg papers please copy.

In this City, on Tuesday, June 12, by Rev. George Lucas, Mr. L. W. Weston, of Lasalle County, Ill., to Miss Sophia W., youngest daughter of the late Capt. Richard Hamilton, of New York City.

In this City, on Monday evening, June 11, by Rev. Richard Cox, Daniel W. Wemple, of Albany, to Hester A., daughter of Robert T. Norris, Esq., of this City.

At the residence of the bride's father, Brooklyn Heights, on Tuesday, June 12, by Rev. William Hogarth, Mr. Wm. Henry Wallace to Miss Frances S., eldest daughter of Chas. W. Copeland, Esq., Engineer of this City.

At Stillwater, Saratoga County, on Tuesday, June 5, by Rev. F. Merrill, John E. Newland to Miss Cecelia Hunter.

DIED.

In this City, early on Monday morning, June 11, William S. Underhill, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 111 Waverley-place, on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

In this City, on Tuesday, June 12, at her residence, Lucy Gilpin, widow of George Gilpin, of apoplexy, in the 73d year of her age.

Her friends and acquaintances, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, June 14, to meet at Friends' Meeting House, corner of Hester and Elizabeth sts., without further invitation.

In this City, on Tuesday, June 12, of scarlet fever, James Gemmel Beach, eldest son of Albert and Maria A. Beach, aged 9 years, 6 months and 5 days.

In this City, at No. 806 6th-av., on Wednesday, June 6, Elizabeth Puryone, aged 26 years. The body was interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 12, after a short illness, Harriet E., wife of Wm. T. Boardman, in the 28th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, in Fulton-av., No. 1 Bedford-place, near Classon, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Monday, June 11, John Woods, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2ld Delancey-st., on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Boston papers please copy.

In Williamsburg, on Tuesday, June 12, Mary M. Westlake, only daughter of Charles G. and Julia A. Westlake, aged 3 years and 3 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 46 South 6th-st.

At Greenwich, Conn., on Monday, June 11, Henry A. Richards, aged 35 years.

The funeral services will take place at his late residence, on Wednesday next, at 7 o'clock A. M., whence his remains will be taken to New-London for interment.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....June 12.

$4,000	Indiana State 5s	88¾	12	New-York Cent'l R. R.	93
20,000	Missouri 6s	s3 94½	200	do	s60 93
3,000	Louisiana 6s	92	100	do	93
2,000	Ohio 6s, '60	107	100	do	b60 93
500	Virginia 6s	100	150	Erie Railroad	s3 48
1,000	Har. 1st Mort. Bds	88	100	do	s60 48
1,000	Erie Bonds of '75	[illegible]	100	do	b30 48
11,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bds.	s3 78	300	do	b15 48
5,000	do	s3 78½	100	do	48
20,000	do	s3 78	50	do	s3 48
20,000	do	79	400	do	c 48
5,000	do	s60 79	250	Gardiner Gold Mine	[illegible]
5,000	Ill. Freeland Bds	s3 75½	200	Harlem Railroad	c 27
3,000	Cl. & Tol. Div. B's	80	25	Reading Railroad	90
9	Bank of N. America	105	175	do	90
20	Ocean Bank	90	200	do	s3 90
20	Continental Bank	109	100	do	s3 90
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	b30 [illegible]	300	Hudson River R. R.	s30 30
100	do	b30 [illegible]	50	do	s30 30
100	do	s3 [illegible]	150	do	s30 30
100	do	b10 [illegible]	250	do	b30 30
500	do	s30 [illegible]	50	do	s3 30
250	do	[illegible]	10	Clev., C. & Cin. R. R.	103½
100	do	c30 [illegible]	121	Clev. & Toledo R. R.	83
100	do	b15 [illegible]	200	do	84
100	do	b30 [illegible]	30	Chicago & R. I. R. R.	91
50	do	[illegible]	30	do	91½
300	New Creek Coal Co.	2	100	do	s3 92
200	Ills. Central R. R.	s3 [illegible]	75	Third-av. Railroad	39½

BETWEEN BOARDS.

The following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction, by Simeon Draper, after the adjournment of the Board:

$9,000 Memphis City Bonds, 1880	69
157 50 Mercantile Mutual Ins. Co. Scrip, 1852	15½
50 50 Mercantile Mutual Ins. Co. Scrip, 1853	15
150 Union Mutual Insurance Co. Scrip, 1852	41
140 Union Mutual Insurance Co. Scrip, 1853	41
400 Union Mutual Insurance Co. Scrip, 1854	41
30 shares Erie Railroad Company	48½
12 shares Hudson River Railroad Company	30
10 shares Manhattan Fire Insurance Company	122
10 shares Phenix Fire Insurance Company	80
120 shares Belleville White Lead Company	10

Adrian H. Muller will hold his regular weekly sale of Stocks to-morrow, 13th instant, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	s3 96	65	Pennsyl. Coal Co.	110¼
5,000	Ohio 6s, '60	107	50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	93¼
2,000	Missouri 6s	s3 94½	50	Ill. Cen. Railroad	s3 96
10,000	Louisiana 6s	92	50	Clev. & Toledo R.	[illegible]
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	s60 79	100	Galena & Chi. R. R.	100
100	Canton Company	[illegible]	50	Chi. & R. Isl'd R. R.	92
200	Indiana State 5s	[illegible]	100	do	b60 92
5,000	do	[illegible]	200	Reading Railroad	s60 90
50	Cumber. Coal Co.	[illegible]	300	do	[illegible]
200	do	s15 [illegible]	1000	do	b60 91

Tuesday, June 12—P. M.

The extreme terms for Foreign Exchange for the packet sailing to-morrow were not sustained through the business of the day, and at the close Bankers' names were freely offered at 110@110¼ on London; 5.13¾@5.12½ on Paris. On the North of Europe business was inactive; not many first class bills offering, and the demand only moderate. The Sterling market was partially influenced by telegraphic report from Mobile of a heavy rise in the Alabama rivers, which is likely to let out from three to five millions dollars in Cotton, which it was feared had been embargoed for the whole Summer. The day's supply of bills was also assisted by the appearance of £50,000 or £60,000 Cotton Exchange, made here, and which the regular Bankers bought on favorable terms. The Specie engagements entered at the packet office at 3½ o'clock this afternoon were a little short of $1,200,000, but further sums were spoken to go on board in the morning. The total is likely to reach a million and a half dollars. We may as well repeat that the movement is regarded with very little concern by the City Banks, which have thus far not been the losers by the operation counting back to the 1st January; nor has the country been materially drawn upon beyond the additional receipts from California. That the condition of our Foreign business should have required the whole of these and something over, is the subject of considerable remark, but the following statement which we have carefully prepared of the whole gold movement since the present year set in, will show that the account is less alarming than certain parties who of late only look to the magnitude of each shipment, have been disposed to consider it. The amount is made up to the present week, exclusive of the shipment to be made to-morrow.

SPECIE MOVEMENT, JAN. 1 TO JUNE 12, 1855.

Outgo.—From New-York direct		$13,889,374
From Boston, Jan. 31	$276,375	
Feb. 14	450,000	
Feb. 28	526,020	
March 17	1,267,838	
March 28	779,000	
April 11	860,625	
April 25	675,260	
May 9	934,296	
May 23	938,571	
June 6	1,019,459	
		7,774,095
Total shipments to June 12		$21,663,469
Income.—From California	$14,944,671	
United States Treasury	5,157,000	
Foreign Entries	385,337	
		20,487,008
Leaving a balance of only		$1,176,461

Against the Specie resources of the Atlantic States, exclusive of the sum unlocked by the Government.

CALIFORNIA MANIFESTS SINCE JAN. 1.

Jan. 10	$1,119,023	Apr. 3	$238,500
Jan. 15	533,270	Apr. 8	710,107
Jan. 25	1,251,555	Apr. 15	168,042
Jan. 30	840,200	Apr. 24	772,611
Feb. 8	1,229,209	May 3	362,591
Feb. 14	476,405	May 13	1,119,384
Feb. 25	1,112,547	May 16	977,937
Mar. 3	646,659	May 24	1,294,025
Mar. 12	1,161,245	Jun. 1	613,791
Mar. 19	68,222	Jun. 3	584,025
Mar. 24	317,600	Jun. 6	495,440
Total			$14,944,671

We make no account of the Gold deposited at the Assay Office and Mint by California passengers. The Banks of the City of New-York held—

December 30, 1854	$12,076,147
June 9, 1855	15,069,155
Gain since year set in	$2,993,008

The U. S. Treasury held subject to draft—

December 30, 1854	$21,807,068
May 31, 1855	16,650,000
Unlocked, as stated above	$5,157,068

From Jan. 1, 1851, to June 12, 1855, a period of four years five months and twelve days, the Gold movement at and from the port of New-York, has been as follows:

INCOME OF GOLD SINCE JAN. 1, 1851.

	From California.	Foreign States.	Total.
1851	$47,640,000	$2,040,543	$49,680,543
1852	51,045,000	2,408,225	53,453,225
1853	53,226,000	2,429,083	55,655,083
1854	52,871,000	2,107,573	54,978,573
1855 (June 12)	14,896,671	385,337	15,280,008
Total Income			$229,156,431

EXPORT OF GOLD SINCE JAN. 1, 1851.

1851	$42,743,200	1853	$26,753,979
1852	25,966,283	1854	37,163,465
1855 to June 12			13,889,374
Total outgo from New-York			$146,651,599
Distributed through Atlantic States			82,504,832
Making total as above			$229,156,431

We have added these tables to show that the gross amount of Gold distributed from this City on receipts from California and Foreign States within the comparatively short period referred to, is so vast as to readily account for the recent flow of Gold to this point from the South and West, now that confidence has been restored after the severe shock to money affairs in 1854. Coupling this great resource with the immediate prospect of an abundant Grain crop, and the already strong position of the City Banks, it would seem not unreasonable to contemplate the outward movement of Gold in settlement of balances resulting from past prodigality in the business of importing and consuming Foreign wares and luxuries, without serious apprehension of the future, if not with a certain degree of pride that the country is so abundantly able just now to submit to the drain. The example of such solidity we are quite sure will not be lost upon the credit of the United States abroad.

The Stock Market was firm to-day for State Stocks, for Erie, Central and Illinois Railway Bonds, and the Western Road shares. It also improved a fraction in the various New-York Road shares, though, owing to certain local causes, the speculation in Erie and New-York Central is not for the moment very spirited. There were sales of Virginias at par; of Missouris at 94¼; Tennessees at 95; and Indianas, 83¾, ex dividend, equal to 86 ₩ cent. The closing sale of Illinois Centrals was at 80 ₩ cent., buyer 60 days, a rise of 2 ₩ cent. since yesterday forenoon; over $50,000 taken from 78½ to 80. Of the Western Roads, the Toledo rose 3 ₩ cent., and Rock Island, 2½. The bids firm for Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, and Chicago and Galena, and but few parcels offered. The interest in Reading shares revived, and about 2,000 shares were taken, closing 91 ₩ cent. The Auction Sales of next week are looked forward to with considerable interest. In addition to the $400,000 New-York Central Securities to be sold peremptorily by the Trustees of the Utica and Schenectady section of that road, it is understood that Mr. Thompson will offer about $200,000 Indiana State Fives on Wednesday. It is not unlikely that both the Central Stock —on which, by the way, a 4 ₩ cent. cash dividend in August is now freely spoken of in the Street— and the Indianas will improve on the result of the sale. The Michigan Southern managers speak of making their July dividend in cash,—probably 5 ₩ cent.; and it is pretty certain the Cleveland and Columbus will soon announce a similar dividend. The May receipts of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Road are $89,143, against $80,988 same month last year. The New-York and Erie earnings, as made up to day, are $461,894, against $500,651 same month last year. The falling off of $38,756, we understand from an official source, "is wholly in the transportation of lumber. The low prices in May induced the shippers to hold back. The business is not lost—only deferred. The general freight business was quite as good as in May last, and, but for the interruption occasioned by the loss of a bridge, would have been much better."

We compile the following quotations of the day, from the leading Federal, State and Miscellaneous Stocks, which are dealt in on the other side, from the various money circulars and from actual transactions at the Brokers' Board, as appropriate to the sailing of the steamer *Pacific*, to-morrow. The figures for United States Stocks are a small fraction under the late offers of the Treasury Department, which expired by limitation on the 1st inst. They are now sold ex-dividend, the transfers being closed for the 1st July semi-yearly payment of interest:

U. States 6s of 1867-8	115½	New-York City 5s, 1890	99
U. States 6s of 1862	109	Philadelphia 6s	91½
U. S. 5s of 1856	102	Cincinnati 6s	85½
U. S. 5s of 1864	105½	St. Louis 6s	80
New-York long 6s	117	San Francisco 10s	102½
New-York 6s of 1860-2	109½	Pittsburg 6s	81½
Ohio 6s of 1860	107	Milwaukee 7s	93½
Ohio 6s of 1875	113	Cleveland 7s	103
Pennsylvania 5s, old	87½	New-York Central 7s	103½
Pennsylvania 5s, con.	92	Erie 7s, 1875	89
Kentucky 6s	103½	Illinois Central 7s	79½
Tennessee 6s	95	Erie 7s, 1883	93½
Missouri 6s	94¼	New-York Central 6s	90
Virginia 6s	100	Panama 7s	101½
Louisiana 6s	92	Delaware & Hudson	127
Indiana 5s	85¼	Ohio Trust	100
California 7s	86	N. Y. Life and Trust	150

All the City Stocks are quoted with the July dividend off except Philadelphia. The Indiana State 5s are also ex-dividend.

The Money Circular of Messrs. Marie & Kane, for the present steamer, is accompanied by a supplement sheet, containing a compilation and history of the debt of the prominent Cities of the United States, of which we avail to make up the following table.

PUBLIC DEBT AND POPULATION OF CITIES.

Cities.	Debt.	Population.	Taxable.
New-York	$13,960,856	700,000	$462,285,700
Albany	2,632,816	60,000	21,506,261
Baltimore	11,673,860	200,000	80,237,900
Boston	7,770,855	160,000	207,012,200
Brooklyn	1,264,340	200,000	86,932,085
Cincinnati	2,929,160	150,000	40,060,090
Cleveland	720,000	31,000	16,510,770
Chicago	796,000	80,000	24,392,239
Detroit	617,624	40,373	12,518,115
Jersey City	700,000	30,980	12,272,836
Louisville	1,177,000	70,000	36,000,000
Milwaukee	1,631,550	35,000	4,000,000
New-Orleans	12,147,269	160,000	72,947,420
Philadelphia	19,279,635	500,000	155,200,000
Pittsburg	3,988,704	62,000	[illegible]
St. Louis	3,905,096	115,000	51,233,650
Sacramento	1,480,530	10,000	9,000,000
San Francisco	1,509,260	34,776	34,306,195
Wheeling	1,215,951	14,130	[illegible]

We understand that an excursion party will leave the City to-morrow morning on the Erie Railroad, composed of the State Board of Railway Commissioners, part of the Board of Directors, and a number of Bankers and Merchants connected with the Foreign Trade of New-York, (who have taken a lively interest in the Road, its finances and securities,) for the purposes of survey and examination. A special train will be devoted to this service, and will consume several days in going through to Dunkirk.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $174,721, including $50,000 in Coin from one of the Western Land Offices; paid out $86,640, and had at the close a regular balance of $2,425,428.

Money Circular for England.

Per Pacific.] New-York, Tuesday, June 12, 1855.

We have no important new feature to notice in the money market. The supply of capital continues in excess of the demand, and loans on call can be readily obtained on first class securities at 5 ₩ cent. The exports of specie for the fortnight have been very large, but they have not materially reduced the bank balances. The returns for the week ending 2d instant showed an increase of $83,142, and those for the last week a decrease of $306,179. The increase of loans since 26th ult. is $648,578. There has been a fair business in State Stocks, and the quotations herewith show a slight improvement, except for California 7s, which have declined about 2 ₩ cent. There have been considerable sales of Virginia 6s at 100. The time limited in the proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury for the purchase of Government loans expired on the 1st instant. The transfer books of Illinois Internal Improvement Stock of 1847 are closed, preparatory to a payment on account of interest on first proximo, which it is understood will include the instalment due 1st January last, but deferred in consequence of the failure of the State Agent. In Railroad Bonds the transactions have been limited, but there have been large sales of Illinois Central Construction Bonds, with a strong upward tendency in prices. The highest point reached was 80½, but a reaction has since taken place, and the closing rate is 79. Free Land Bonds, with stock privileges, sold at 75. The sales of lands by the Company in May amounted to $473,900. In the share market there has been considerable activity. The sales in Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for several days were very large, and the fluctuations in price material, ranging from 89 to 92½. The closing quotation is 91. Michigan Central Railroad is in demand, at an advance of 4 ₩ cent. The returns for May, as far as received, show a large increase on the leading roads, as compared with those of last year.

CAMMANN & CO.

Money Circular for the Continent.

Translation. New-York, Tuesday, June 12.

Since our advices of the 4th inst. the ease of our Money market has continued as great as before noticed, and the very favorable weather for the growing crops which has prevailed all over the country, tends to strengthen the confidence entertained in future prosperity. The news by the Liverpool steamer to the 26th May being favorable to all branches of commerce, gave a considerable impetus to the Stock market for a couple of days, during which a good deal of the spirit of speculation was evinced; since which it has relapsed into a quieter state, the principal feature being a steady but moderate demand for dividend-paying Stocks, apparently quite as much for American account as for Europe, the orders from this quarter still remaining light. Transactions in State Stocks have been small during the week, with a general tendency upwards. We except California 7s, which declined 1 ₩ cent. Ohio 6's, 1886, rose 1, Tennessee 6's 1½, Missouri 6's 1½, and Virginia ½ ₩ cent. In City and Country Bonds there has been a little more movement, without any particular operations to notice. Milwaukee 7's rose 1½ ₩ cent., and Sacramento 10's are in demand at a rise of 2 to 3 ₩ cent.

DE COPPET & CO.

Cotton Circular.

New-York, Wednesday, June 13.

The operations in our market have been on a comparatively large scale during the past fortnight, and at almost daily enhancements. The sales during the first week averaged 2,000 bales, and in the last week, ending last evening, they are supposed to have reached 6,000 bales daily excluding several sales of cargoes afloat. Each steamer that arrives with advices of a higher market and large speculative sales abroad, although anticipated here, is made the ground work for a new excitement, and higher rates are immediately demanded, and so far, cheerfully paid. The *Africa's* advices to the 26th ultimo were received last Wednesday morning. The immense sales of 152,000 bales reported by her, continued ease in the money market, improved condition of the Manchester trade, and better weather for the Spring crops, together with a brighter, if not distinctly more favorable prospect of political affairs, are supposed to warrant enhanced prices abroad, in response to the speculation on this side. Our spinners are very moderately stocked, and must either submit at once to present prices, or work on short time. As the goods market is gradually improving, and money is abundant at moderate rates, it is not probable that the manufacture of the raw material will be materially curtailed at present prices, as the drouth cannot continue after Autumn commences, when there will be but few complaints of slim supplies. We adjust our quotations by advancing them from ¼c. to 1½c. since our issue of 30th ult., the market closing with a steady feeling at our quotations at top.

We have lately been receiving advices of rain over the greater part of the Cotton section. The Warrior and Tombigbee rivers, at Mobile, are reported to be rising. The first is undoubtedly in boating stage, but some doubt is entertained whether the other is up sufficiently to admit of steam-navigation. Flat boats have however been prepared, and are loaded, waiting the rise; and should the rivers remain up for three weeks, a greater amount of Cotton will be delivered in that time than heretofore. The new crop is promising, and has been greatly benefited by the rains. Unless Red river should rise, of which we have no authentic advice, confidence in the crop not exceeding 2,800,000 bales will be undiminished.

T. J. STEWART & CO.

Another Circular.

New-York, June 13, 1855.

Our last report was dated May 30, and hence per *Baltic*—the *Pacific's* accounts received on same day, caused an active, though speculative demand during the ensuing week; the sales being estimated at 25,000 bales, at ¼c.@½c. advance. The business for the past week has again been large, and at advancing prices. The *Africa's* telegraphic advices were at hand on the morning of the 6th, reporting sales to the extent of 152,000 bales, at a further advance of ⅛d. ₩ lb. This improvement was in part anticipated, but its announcement strengthened holders, and large parcels changed hands at ½@¾c. ₩ lb. advance. The sales for the week we estimate at 18,000 bales—one-third of which is on speculation, and prices paid show the improvement for the week to be fully ½c.@¾c. The stock in first hands is now reduced to a small figure, and there is but little arriving—the total stock at all the Southern ports being only 132,000 bales, against 412,000 bales, same time last year. Our market closes with firmness, and small offerings at quotations above. The growing crop is represented as being in a fine condition—and from Baton Rouge, we hear of the first bloom of the season, taken from the field on the 29th May. Since our last, a slight rise has taken place in some of the Southern rivers—particularly in Alabama—but later accounts afford but little hope of its being the means to forward any material amount of Cotton. The decrease in receipts is now 207,000 bales—and in stock on hand 272,000 bales. Increase in exports to France, 131,000 bales—decrease to Great Britain, 2,000 bales—total increase to all foreign ports, 90,000 bales.

UHLHORN & FREDERICKSON.

Breckenridge Coal.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Breckenridge Coal is proved by recent analysis to excel the Scotch Boghead (Torbane Hill Gas Coal) in its product of Oils, hence the following article from the *Scientific American* becomes of interest.

The *Scientific American* of November 4, 1854, says:

"Our constant readers will remember that we published the opinions of very celebrated chemists in our last volume, given in a trial at law at Edinburgh, respecting what was called Torbane Hill Gas Coal, and how some of these chemists asserted that it was not coal, but a bituminous shale, while others decided that it was coal, only a superior cannel, the Jury decided that it was coal. But be it coal or shale, the mineral has no equal in the world for light producing qualities. By the Edinburgh Witness, we learn that at a lawsuit lately prosecuted in London, one of the parties, James Young, of Bathgate, being sworn, deposed—that he manufactured and sold at the rate of 8,000 gallons per week of Paraffine Oil, which is procured from the Torbane Hill mineral. 8,000 gallons a week are 416,000 gallons a year, and accordingly Mr. Young's counsel, Mr. Bramwell, stated that his client sold (in round numbers) 400,000 gallons of this oil yearly; Mr. Bramwell adding, at 5 shillings ($1.20) per gallon. This is, Mr. Young stated, while his counsel repeated the statement, that from the chemical works near Bathgate, there were sold of that valuable oil nearly $80,000 dollars worth yearly. And it is to be borne in mind that the greater portion of this sum is clear profit. It was also added, that Mr. Young was only one of many parties in Europe who obtained this mineral for making oil and producing gas. This mineral is only obtained from a small district in Scotland, and from the foregoing, some idea of its immense value in a commercial point of view may be obtained."

In proof of the assertion that the Breckenridge excels the Torbane Hill (Scotch Boghead) Coal, we reprint the following report, under date of May 25, 1855, by William H. Ellet, M. D., and Alexander H. Everett, M. D., Analytical Chemists:

New-York, May 25, 1855.

John Thompson, Esq.—*Sir:* The undersigned having completed the experiments undertaken at your request, with a view to determine the value of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal as a material for the production of illuminating and lubricating oils, of paraffine, &c., beg leave to report as follows:

The analysis of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal shows it to consist of—

Volatile matter		64.75
Coke, 35.25	Carbon	27.00
	Ash	8.25
		100

Such a composition places it necessarily in the foremost rank of combustible minerals. Indeed, with the exception of the Boghead Cannel found in Scotland, and the Albert Coal of the Province of New-Brunswick, we know of nothing which can be brought into competition with it, whether as a fuel for domestic or manufacturing purposes, as a source of illuminating gas, or as a material for the production of those liquid or solid hydro-carbons which have of late years acquired so high a commercial value as substitutes for vegetable and animal oil, wax and spermaceti.

The Breckenridge Coal possesses very decided advantages over these for most of the purposes for which they are employed. As it remains solid while burning, it forms an unobjectionable fuel, a use for which the Albert Coal is entirely unsuited; and yielding, as it does on destructive distillation, an available coke, it becomes decidedly more valuable than either of its rivals, which are both destitute of that most desirable quality.

Experience having shown that the most profitable employment of the Albert and Boghead coals is found in manufacturing oils and paraffine from them, there was every reason to expect that such would prove to be the case with the Breckenridge coal. This anticipation has been entirely confirmed by the result of our experiments.

Without entering into a detailed account of all the trials made by us, it may be sufficient to state a single result. The decomposition of the coal was effected by the use of highly-heated steam brought directly into contact with the coal, and the following was obtained, the yield in crude oil amounting to at least 60 per cent. of the coal. In this, as in other similar experiments, a considerable loss of the more volatile products was sustained, from causes which can easily be obviated in operating upon a large scale, and with more perfectly constructed apparatus. But taking 60 per cent. the amount actually obtained, as the maximum, we should have from a ton of coal—

Illuminating Oil	90 gallons
Lubricating Oil	60 gallons
Oily Paraffine	7.5 gallons

All these substances require to be purified before they can be thrown into market. The processes by which this is effected are simple and cheap. The precise amount of loss attending the purification can only be ascertained by working on a large scale. We feel justified, however, on the strength of authentic information in our possession, as to the result of similar operations in Scotland on the products of the Boghead Coal, in stating it as our conviction that the purified products of one ton of the Breckenridge Coal will not be less than

Pure Illuminating Oil	15 gallons
Pure Lubricating Oil	25 gallons
Solid Paraffine	18.75 lbs.

Since the above report was made, larger and more perfect apparatus has been constructed, and fifty per cent. of crude oil has been obtained from a ton of the Breckenridge Coal. The value of this product in the market at wholesale, may be safely estimated at from $60 to $65, and the expense of producing it from the coal will not exceed $6 per ton. We think the above clearly proves that the Breckenridge Coal is destined to be an oil producing article, and that its great value will preclude its use for fuel. Works are about to be erected on a scale sufficiently large to produce from one to two thousand gallons per day. This undertaking has a precedent in the works at Bathgate, and is therefore free from those risks incident to new developments. C.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, June 12.

The following are the footings of our weekly Bank statement:

Capital Stock	$32,710,000	Due to other Banks	6,[illegible]
Loans and Disc'ts	53,313,711	Deposits	19,[illegible]
Specie	3,[illegible]	Circulation	7,[illegible]
Due f'm other B'ks	[illegible]		

Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Saturday, June 9.

Our Cotton market is dull, but prices have undergone no change. The sales to-day were restricted to 900 bales. The stock on hand is reduced to [illegible] bales. Coffee has advanced [illegible]; fair selling at 10c. There is no prime in market.

Buffalo, Tuesday, June 12—[illegible] P. M.

Flour quiet. Holders very firm, with views above those of buyers. Sales 250 bbls. at $9 [illegible] for choice Michigan. Wheat—lower and in moderate demand. Sales 6,000 bushels Upper Lake Spring at [illegible]. Corn—lower. Sales 22,000 bushels at [illegible]. Oats—no sales. Canal Freights unchanged.

Buffalo, Wednesday, June 13, 6½ P. M.

Flour in moderate request; sales of 500 bbls. at $9 [illegible] for good to choice Wisconsin, and $9 [illegible] for fancy Wisconsin and Michigan. Wheat dull; sales 6,000 bushels Upper Lake Spring, at $1 [illegible]. Corn active and lower; sales 46,000 bushels at [illegible]. Oats [illegible] lower; stock in warehouses large; sales [illegible] bushels at 57@57½c. Whisky; no sales. Canal Freights dull and unchanged; receipts for the twenty-four hours ending noon to-day, 874 bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, 22,429 bushels Corn, 78,[illegible] bushels Oats, 7,578 bushels Rye.

Albany, Tuesday, June 12—12½ P. M.

Flour—We have no change to report in prices. Common State sells at $9 50, in lots. Wheat—No sales. Corn—Sales [illegible] bushels at [illegible] for Western mixed, and $1 08 for yellow round. Oats—No sales; 65c. is all that is offered for Chicago. Receipts by canal, 2,950 bbls. Flour; 23,613 bushels Corn; 15,685 bushels Oats; 3,045 bushels Wheat. The market is receding slowly.

Oswego, Tuesday, June 12—4½ P. M.

Flour—The prices for choice brands are rather easier. Sales 700 bbls., at $9@$9 50@$10 50 for Common to Good and Extra brands State. Wheat—Sales 5,000 bushels Lake Michigan, at $2, and 3,250 bushels White Canadian on private terms. Corn—Held at [illegible], without sales of importance. Receipts to-day: 1,500 bbls. Flour; 5,000 bushels Wheat; 35,000 bushels Corn; 7,000 bushels Oats.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, June 12.

Our Cotton market is without change. Sales to-day 2,500 bales. Western Yellow Corn is selling at 90c. Coffee has advanced ⅛c. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool [illegible].

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—*Tuesday—First Board*—[illegible; list of sales of Reading, Camden and Amboy, Lehigh, Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Schuylkill Navigation, Allegheny, Wilmington, Lehigh Zinc, Union Canal, New Creek Coal, Long Island, Chester Valley, Mine Hill, Kensington Bank, Vicksburg and Bank of Pennsylvania securities].

Between Boards—[illegible].

Second Board—[illegible].

After Board—[illegible].

Closing Prices—[illegible].

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

[illegible; list of passenger names]

SEMINATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 29	Sun sets	7 31	Moon sets	[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	8 26	Gov. Island	9 15	Hell Gate	10 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, JUNE 12.

Cleared.

Steamship Pacific, Nye, Liverpool, E. K. Collins.

[illegible; list of ships cleared]

Arrived.

[illegible; list of arrivals]

SAILED—Ship Australia, Smith, for Liverpool.

WIND—During the day, W. S. W.

By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 3—Arr., ship Harriet, [illegible], Boston.

Arr. June 12, ship Helen McGaw, [illegible], Boston.

Spoken, &c.

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]